

THE AMERICAN

A NATIONAL JOURNAL

VOL. XXIV—No. 608

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1896

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE AMERICAN.

A NATIONAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON EACH SATURDAY.

[Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as matter of the second class.]

BARKER PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

WHARTON BARKER, - - - - - EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL OFFICES,
Rooms 24 and 26

Forrest Building, No. 119 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING.

Subscription, \$2.00 per annum. Subscribers must notify us when they wish to discontinue.

Advertising rates for short or long time furnished on application.

Specimen copies sent on application.

A copy will be sent free to each advertiser during the continuance of his advertisement.

CHECKS, POSTAL ORDERS, ETC., should be drawn to order of BARKER PUBLISHING COMPANY.

*Address through Post Office: THE AMERICAN, Box 1202, Philadelphia.

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE.

	PAGE
Notes of the Week,	177
EDITORIALS:	
Money and Prices,	180
Assumption that Bimetallism Means Silver-Monometallism, . .	182
Protection to American Ships in the Foreign Trade,	182
Crafty Leaders and Blind Followers,	183
Woman's Ways,	184
A Word with the Doctor,	185
A Chapter About Children,	185
Literary Notes,	186
"The American" a Safe Guide,	187
Things You Ought to Know,	187
Sociological Subjects,	188
Chinese Competition in Cotton,	189
England's Responsibility,	189
Publications Received,	190
Book Reviews,	190
Travelers' Tersely-Told Tales,	191
Nuggets and Nubbins,	192

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A CURIOUS request comes to the National Treasury from the New York bankers. It is that it demand all the gold due to it from certain of their number, so as to "stiffen the rates for loans" and check the tendency to export gold. By this the banks generally would be enabled to turn a penny, as they would get higher rates on their money. This, however, they are not thinking of. It is only the public interest, which calls for the retention of our gold, and which would be promoted in this way.

But at whose expense? We need only look at the similar operations of the Bank of England to see. Since the passing of Peel's Bank Law in 1844, that bank must have bullion to show for every pound of its circulation, except \$70,000,000 which is secured by bonds deposited. Whenever, therefore, the outflow of gold threatens to reduce the bullion below the legal point, the bank

itself does what the Treasury is asked to do. It "stiffens the rate for loans," puts up its terms of discount, tightens the money market, until the turn of the tide this effects brings back gold to England. Practically this means that holders of stocks of goods, being refused bank accommodation by reduction of the volume of discounts, or granted it only on unprofitable conditions, are obliged to sell at a sacrifice to home and foreign speculators. The purchases of the latter bring gold into the country to restore the lost balance. In this way the bank has produced a series of local and brief panics in the last half-century, in which a great number of firms have been wrecked through no fault of their own. Even thoroughly sound firms have been forced into liquidation, and in some cases have paid twenty shillings in the pound and left a handsome fortune to each of the partners.

Our banks always have shown themselves too ready to follow English examples in banking, to the neglect of the experience of every other country. The Bank of France, for instance, never has sacrificed the producers and commercial class to its own real or supposed need of bullion. It has always helped to lift the burden of their difficulties instead of increasing it. For this reason France has enjoyed a wonderful immunity from commercial panics, although she has had one or two Bourse panics through over-speculation.

In our case, the existence of an isolated Treasury offers especial facilities for this kind of harmful pressure upon producers and traders for the benefit of the dealers in money and credit. That the banks invoke its malign activity is enough to show how ready they are to sacrifice our industrialists to their own profits.

MR. CARLISLE denies that during his Secretaryship of the Treasury any discrimination has been made between gold and silver in settling the accounts of the government. In his defence of this assertion, he gives us some interesting bits of information. He shows that a very large mass of silver dollars in the keeping of the Treasury, cannot be paid out for any purpose. They are the dollars represented by the silver certificates actually in circulation, and therefore held in trust for the holders of those certificates. He is able to specify one date—August, 1893—when the Treasury had not a single silver dollar which it could lawfully part with. And he also shows that since he came into office he has obtained \$19,245,142 in gold in exchange for silver dollars or the certificates which represent them. These statements have their value as exploding some frequently repeated falsehoods to the effect that the Treasury is choked with unused and useless silver, and that silver is so unpopular in comparison with gold that nobody would think of giving the latter for the former.

The Secretary, however, tells but part of the truth in his letter, as he has allowed Mr. Cleveland to tell Congress and the country that it is no deficiency of revenue but of gold which has forced him to the issue of bonds for the redemption of greenbacks. It certainly has been the case at other times than August, 1893, that the Treasury had silver to pay out and has not used it; that silver is as much legal tender for debts as gold is. Yet if a man came to the Treasury with a greenback and refused to take gold

for it the Treasurer would tell him to go without. But if the same man came and refused silver, the Secretary of the Treasury would go and borrow gold coin to pay him, if he had it not at hand. It is, therefore, most true that Mr. Carlisle, like all his Democratic and Republican predecessors in his office, does discriminate against silver in discharging the obligations of the United States to one class of creditors. And for this discrimination there is not now, and never has been, any legal authority. It is the authority of Wall street and its money-lenders on which the Secretary of the Treasury relies.

Again, Mr. Carlisle has the control and direction of the mints of the United States. At these mints he coins all the gold that comes in private account. The law does not allow him to do the same with silver, but it leaves him a very considerable discretion as to coinage of standard dollars on government account. This discretion, however, he, like his predecessors, exercises in a minimizing fashion. He coins what he must, not what he can, and thus again he discriminates against silver in favor of gold, relying on the authority of Wall street not on the law of the nation.

THE skill with which the politicians faced North by South on the slavery question before the war, is fully equaled by the adroitness with which they face East by West on the silver question. The money plank in the Ohio Republican platform is an instance of this, and one of national significance as coming from Mr. McKinley's especial friends and supporters:

"We contend for honest money, for a currency of gold, silver and paper with which to measure our exchanges that shall be as sound as the government and as untarnished as its honor, and to that end we favor bimetallism and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money, either in accordance with a ratio to be fixed by an international agreement, if that can be obtained, or under such restrictions and such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parities of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal."

The monometallist newspapers declare themselves unable to derive any comfort from this declaration, and they say that its publication had a depressing effect upon stocks. Yet the far simpler and bolder declaration of the National Convention does not seem to have affected their nerve so much. Even this declaration is not novel. It is copied word for word from the platform adopted by the State Convention of last Fall, which also placed Mr. McKinley in nomination for the presidency. Of course what the monometallists wanted was a pledge to take no step toward Bimetallism except by the international agreement, which they hope England will stave off forever. And this the Convention has refused them.

Yet the declaration is far from satisfactory to the friends of silver. It is the language of phrase-makers, who have never fathomed the problem, and who do not mean to commit themselves to any practical method of dealing with it. It aims to secure the votes of one party by repeating their insulting talk about honest money, as though the silver-using nations were employing a dishonest currency; while it assures the objects of these insults that it is quite on their side, if they can solve the problem of walking on eggs without breaking them, as Luther said of Erasmus. It is not manly, explicit and distinct, as Republican platforms generally have been. It is a doughface deliverance.

DURING the week Mr. McKinley has forged slightly ahead as a candidate, obtaining a clear majority of the delegates chosen thus far, which, however, make up less than a fourth of the convention. He seems to be helped somewhat by the local antipathies to the State leaders, like Mr. Platt, who have declared against him. Thus in western New York he has secured several

delegates, who will not back Mr. Morton, because he and Mr. Platt are supposed to be in alliance.

On the other hand the antagonism of "the field" to his candidacy has become more pronounced and energetic, and bids fair to defeat him, if he does not come to St. Louis with a clear majority. This will be done in the decision of the contested delegations, especially from the pocket-boroughs of the South. Mississippi, for instance, sends two delegations, one pledged to Mr. McKinley, and the other hostile; and each about equally unfit to take part in choosing a Republican candidate. It is not possible to arouse much popular indignation over a decision between two shades of political blackness, but the decision will tell on the result. And such contests can be increased indefinitely.

IN Iowa the Allison boom has been fairly started by a Republican convention which was more occupied with the greatness of its hero than with anything else. The platform is in the novel shape of an address to the country, extolling the virtues and endorsing the views of Mr. Allison, and asking the country to contemplate its present problems through his spacious mind. As to the money issue the declarations are even more "fency" than those of Mr. McKinley's friends in Ohio. Not a word is said of either the international or the independent road to bimetallism, but the old platitudes as to "honest money," and "a currency interconvertible and equal to the best in the world" are repeated. But then the convention is very clear as to "his reputation for financial resourcefulness and constructiveness and soundness," and that is worth so much.

CONGRESS sinks steadily into inactivity and dullness, the only traces of interest being in the proceedings of the Senate. Even there the Dupont case still drags, no vote having been reached at this writing; and the Cuban discussion revived by Messrs. Hale and Hoar promises to last until the war is ended, unless Congress should adjourn earlier.

Small fads of all kind are getting a hearing, in the absence of topics of larger interest. One of these is the often renewed proposal to enact a decimal system of weights and measures. From this innovation, which has been up at intervals for forty years past, we are protected by our happy inertia. Whether or not the decimal system is better than what we have, is an open question. Mr. Coleman Sellers is a high authority on the other side. He rejected it from the Midvale Steel Works after a full trial, and for reasons both practical and scientific. At any rate twice the advantage promised us would not compensate us for the harm of making the change. Or if we must go into radical alterations, let us begin with making sixteen instead of ten the basis of our numerical system, and thus conform our weights, measures and everything else to our ineradicable habit of dividing by halves. We have two eyes, not five or ten.

ANOTHER fad is the direct election of senators by the people, which at last has got a committee's report in its favor. The change would be a good one, but it is simply impracticable so long as it has to secure a majority of three-fourths of the very legislatures which it strips of one of their dearest powers. It is, therefore, a waste of time to discuss it until the general revision of the Constitution is entrusted to a national convention. The need of a change which shall confer larger powers of legislation upon the national government [for the regulation of railroads, marriages and divorces, and taxes on income, and for the protection of all citizens in their natural rights] will compel such a revision before we are far into the twentieth century. Nor is it any disrespect to that grand compact to say that it cannot suffice for the needs of that century in all respects, as finely as it has done for our own.

Another amendment which many good people are pressing is one to give the document a more religious character by inserting in the preamble an acknowledgment of God's authority over the

nation. Most of the new constitutions adopted by the States have this feature, and the covenanters of the stricter sort will not take the oath of allegiance because it is lacking from that of the nation. The secularists of all sorts, religious and irreligious, oppose the proposition on the ground that the United States has nothing to do with God or with "religion,"—a contention which cannot be sustained in view of many facts in the national history and a long series of declarations from all three departments of the government. It would be safer to maintain that the insertion of such a declaration in the Constitution would have no propriety, as that document constitutes not the nation but merely its form of government; and that it would have no practical worth, as pious professions like this come easy to the worst and most unrighteous governments. It was Luther who once said, "Every kind of mischief begins 'In the name of God.'"

NEW YORK is taking a very important step in the enactment of a new Excise law. It seems to have been constructed with sublime indifference to the experience of other States in dealing with the problem, and with other objects than the suppression of the evils attending the traffic in intoxicants. The chief feature is the creation of excise boards with very full powers to grant or refuse licenses; and it is feared that these boards will be utilized as auxiliaries of the political machinery of the party in power. This is said to be Mr. Platt's reason for his zealous support of the measure, which Republican votes have carried through both branches of the Legislature, and Mr. Morton is expected to sign.

The good feature of the measure is that it contemplates a large reduction in the number of licensed houses and in the amount of the traffic they carry on. An enemy of the bill predicts that it will turn one thousand bartenders out of work, and leave five thousand brewery hands without employment. This, of course, is exaggeration; but those who have observed whole blocks occupied by a row of saloons in the lower part of New York city must recognize the need of some diminution in the number of such places.

The bill does not seem to promise to the State any of the advantages which the Brooks Law has secured to Pennsylvania. Our law has shut out the worst law-breakers from the trade, and goes on weeding out the others as fast as they can be detected. It dissociates from the traffic all those secondary attractions, which do so much to promote drinking. It puts an effective check to the sale of bad liquor, or at unlawful hours, or to minors or drunken men. It keeps every dealer on the strain of watchfulness, lest his license should be refused a renewal at the end of the year. It places the decision of that question in the hands of impartial judges, and authorizes them to limit the number of licenses to the legitimate needs of the locality. And it gives the licensed dealers a lively interest in the suppression of the unlicensed, and in keeping the police up to their work in that respect. Finally it enlists public opinion on the side of the law, by refusing or withdrawing no license, except for reasons which commend themselves to every one, except, perhaps the victim and the brewer or distiller who has supplied him.

If New Yorkers would study carefully the process of granting licenses, now in progress before Judges Wilson and Bregy, they would learn why so many former Philadelphians are now keeping saloons in their city, and how the abuses of the traffic may be abated without rousing a hostile public opinion in any part of the community.

THE attempt to elect a United States Senator by the recently chosen Legislature of Kentucky, has ended in a failure, and might have done still worse. As the Legislature stood, it was not possible for any Republican to be elected; but the Republican majority in the popular branch undertook to put things right by ejecting a Democrat from an uncontested seat. The Democratic majority in the Senate naturally retorted by ejecting two Repub-

licans, so that if both transactions were recognized, the Republican situation was worse than before. This, however, inflamed popular feeling to such an extent that the lobbies and galleries of the Legislature filled with excited and (of course) armed citizens. Any fool might have projected a deadly struggle upon the body, and the fool probably would have got in his work if either side had tried to vote the men expelled by the other.

THE debate of Mr. Herbert Whiteley's resolution in the House of Commons shows that England is quite willing to co-operate in restoring the monetary situation which existed in 1870 but not to go farther. The question of reopening the Indian mints to silver presents no real difficulty, as England is ready to concede that as soon as she is satisfied that the action taken or proposed, will give silver a stable relation to gold, and vice versa. But she still clings to the notion that the prosperity of her people was built upon the single gold standard, and will not consent to make a change at home. This assumption is contrary to history. The thirty years before the adoption of this wonderful mascot were those in which England forged ahead of all her mercantile rivals. The thirty which followed it were an era of restriction and stagnation, as English economists admit, through the general scarcity of money. It was only because the great discoveries of 1840, 1848 and 1852 were of gold rather than silver, that England at once began to share in the general prosperity.

Is it worth while for the other nations to accept so much of co-operation as England offers in the explanations which accompany the adoption of this resolution? We doubt if it is. The situation has changed since 1870. Silver must be either equal or proscribed throughout the civilized world. It is possible to coerce England into going as far as she is agreed to have other countries go, and she deserves coercion. From any point of view, monometallist or bimetalist, her proposals are thoroughly selfish.

It is a good sign that the entire withdrawal of Italy from the western coast of the Red Sea is a matter of public discussion in Europe, and that the new Premier will have support both at home and abroad, if he should give way to his secret leanings toward that policy. The province of Erythra is worth nothing except as a starting point for conquests in the interior; and that these are not to be made in the direction of Abyssinia seems now to be ascertained. The Switzerland of Africa, which has held alike to its Christian creed and its national independence through more than a millennium of Moslem assault, is not going to be subdued by Italy, and in that we heartily rejoice. Neither are the Italians likely to gain much from the Dervishes of the Soudan, who, indeed, have taken the recent defeat of the Europeans as the signal for an advance on the Italian stronghold of Kassala. These Soudanese divide with the Boers of the Transvaal the honor of having inspired the British troops with a respect for their ability as fighters. Man to man, either Boers or Dervish, can beat an equal number of English soldiers. It is, therefore, a step not without hazard on England's part, and one which proves how much she desires the support of Italy, that she has ordered an expedition up the Nile toward the Soudan, with the purpose of diverting the Dervishes from their attack upon Kassala. There is no British commander of any regiment, we venture to say, who covets a share in that expedition. "Fuzzy-Wuzzy," as the British soldiers call him, is an ugly fighter, especially because he possesses that rare and incalculable element in a soldier, religious fanaticism. But the forces engaged will have the satisfaction of knowing that they take part in the most extraordinary expedition of modern times,—a military movement of British troops not directly and exclusively for the promotion of British interests.

However, Italy and the other partners in the Triple Alliance may like this move, it will not bring England any closer to France and Russia. The Czar shows where his sympathies lie by sending a military decoration to the King of Abyssinia; and

France objects to taking \$10,000,000 out of the Egyptian revenues to pay the expenses of an undertaking not required by Egyptian interests. This objection has more than diplomatic force. It was on the pretence of guarding the interests of the holders of Egyptian bonds that the occupation of the country was effected; but as a preliminary step a joint-control of the Egyptian finances by France and England was effected, and it still exists. The Tory Government of England, therefore, must either throw the whole expense of the expedition upon British tax-payers, or become entangled in a new quarrel with France, for the sake of making a friend of Italy and mollifying Germany.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S plan for the settlement of the Transvaal question has the merit of audacity. He proposes to give up the control of the Republic's foreign relations by Great Britain, if the Boers will satisfy the reasonable demands of the Uitlanders for a share in the government of the country, and will even guarantee the independence of the South African Republic. As the Uitlanders, if not already equal in numbers to the Boers, are likely to become so at no distant date, this plan would secure England a pretty firm hold upon the country, and in a much more peaceful way than by an enforced suzerainty. It is, however, just possible that she would be disappointed in the result. If the Republic admitted none to the footing of citizens and voters, who did not renounce allegiance to every other power, it is certain that a great many English settlers would think twice before claiming the privilege, and those who accepted it, if the Boers played their game well, might be transformed into as good Africans as the Dutch settlers, and thus create a strong and independent nationality in a locality where English interests demand the subservience of all governments to that of London.

MONEY AND PRICES.

COMMENTING, two weeks since, on the arrogant attitude assumed by the *New York Tribune* and other gold papers towards those Republicans, Senators and others, who, believing bimetallism and protection to be inseparable, asserted their right as Republicans to oppose the policy of gold-monometallism as not only destructive of the interests of the people but incompatible with the protective system, we had occasion to set forth briefly the position of those Republicans who insist that protective tariff legislation must be joined with legislation restoring bimetallism. In brief, we stated the position of those who believe bimetallism and protection to be inseparable, as they hold gold-monometallism and protection to be irreconcilably hostile, to be based on these grounds:

1. That the demonetization of silver curtailing the quantity of money proportionately to the growing demand has forced gold to appreciate and prices to fall, made production unprofitable, led to the centering of money (which shunned investment in productive industries made unprofitable by falling prices) in and the growth of the financial centers at the expense of the industrial centers, reduced the producing classes to greater and greater dependence on the financial centers, and thus tended to separate producer and consumer, destroying the very benefit the protective system is designed to confer.

2. That the divergence in the value of gold and silver consequent on the demonetization of silver, acts as a bounty on exports from silver-using to gold-using countries equal at this time to nearly one hundred per cent., and that it is folly to impose tariff duties to check importations while encouraging imports by a bounty of one hundred per cent. in the shape of a premium on gold.

3. That the gradual closing of the markets of silver-using countries to the manufactured goods of England and Germany, etc., owing to the added silver cost of all goods bought from gold-using countries because of the premium on gold in which pay-

ments must be made, having led to the accumulation of surplus manufactured goods on the European markets that before found an outlet in silver-using countries, the pressure to sell such goods in our markets has been intensified; and,

4. That our agricultural classes, being obliged to sell their surplus products in the European, chiefly British markets, in direct competition with the products of silver-using countries, the export of which is stimulated by the premium on gold as measured by the silver in which they receive payment, and which at present being equal to a bounty of one hundred per cent., enables the producer in silver-using countries to sell his products for one-half the price in gold that he could before gold had appreciated as measured by silver, our farmers and planters meeting this competition have been and are being impoverished with the result that the demand for manufactures in our own markets is curtailed so that our manufacturers suffer much more from the narrowed home market leading to lower prices than they do from the increased foreign competition, both European and Asiatic, as the result of the divergence in the value of gold and silver.

Such in bare outline are the arguments we advanced in support of the joint policy of bimetallism and protection. The *New York Tribune* makes answer that our position is based on false premises. In the first place it declares that by bimetallism we mean silver-monometallism, asserting that free coinage would give us silver-monometallism, and that we hide our true meaning, our real purpose, under the cloak of bimetallism. In support of this assumption the *Tribune* offers no evidence, but to this charge and gratuitous insinuation of dishonesty we have referred elsewhere.

Therefore we pass on to the second assertion on which the *Tribune* rests its case which is that prices have nothing to do with the quantity of money in circulation as compared to the work to be done by money "which is," adds the *Tribune*, "a theory so completely exploded by modern economic study and by modern practical experience that it scarcely needs serious answer."

And it does not get one.

Thus lightly the *Tribune* puts aside a long-accepted axiom of political economy, an axiom which no economist of reputation has controverted. Locke wrote, "the value of money in general, is the quantity of all the money in the world in proportion to the trade;" Ricardo that "the demand for money is regulated entirely by its value, and its value by its quantity;" Lord Overstone that "a reduction of circulation must tend to lower prices"; Jevons that "prices temporarily may rise or fall independently of the quantity of gold in the country, ultimately they must be governed by this quantity. Credit gives a certain latitude, without rendering prices ultimately independent of gold." John Stuart Mill stated dogmatically "that an increase of the quantity of money raises prices, and a diminution lowers them, is the most elementary proposition in the theory of currency and without it we should have no key to any of the others." To these terse statements of dead economists we will only add a few words of General Francis A. Walker: "Some monometallic writers, indeed, have undertaken to prove that demonetization of silver has had nothing to do with the fall of gold prices. Such a proposition is on its face monstrous, absurd. If a number of nations have largely diminished their use of silver and largely increased their use of gold, this must have had the effect to lower prices expressed in terms of gold. To deny it is to deny that demand and supply determine value."

Yet the *Tribune* has the audacity to assert that a theory accepted by economists in general is so completely exploded by modern economic thought as to need no answer. The economist or economists of reputation who have exploded this theory the *Tribune* does not name. It contents itself with mere bald assertion.

When we name the price of commodities in money we inversely and of necessity name the price of money in commodities. When we give the price of a bushel of wheat in money we

give the price of money in wheat. One is the equal of the other. Commodities measure the price of money just as money measures the price of commodities. It follows of necessity that anything that causes money to appreciate must cause prices of commodities to fall, commodities measured in money becoming cheaper and money measured in commodities dearer. And so inversely anything that causes money to depreciate must cause prices to rise, for the price of money in commodities falling, the price of commodities in money must rise.

As the price of money in a country, whether it be gold or silver, or both gold and silver, or irredeemable paper is fixed as the prices of all commodities are fixed by the law of supply and demand, it follows that to decrease the supply must lead to a higher price for money, as will be shown by falling prices, unless the demand is proportionately decreased. And so on the contrary to increase the supply must cause the price of money to fall, and inversely the prices of commodities to rise unless, indeed, the demand for money increases in equal degree with the supply, when there will be no change in prices. Now the supply of money, as the supply of any commodity, consisting of the total stock in existence available for use as money; or, in other words, all that is not hoarded, while the demand for money is made by those who have produce on their hands which they are desirous of exchanging for money, it follows that so long as population is growing and fully employed and production increasing, the demand for money will be increasing, and if the supply is not at the same time increased, demand for money will outrun the supply, leading to dearer money, which means, of course, lower prices for commodities.

Consequently, when in 1873 our mints and the German mints were closed to the coinage of full legal tender silver and the coinage of silver at the French mints restricted, the increase of the supply of money in the Western world was limited to that portion of the annual production of gold not consumed in the arts and available for coinage. The customary and needed additions to the supply of money from the coinage of silver being cut off and the supply thus restricted the demand for money growing with the growth of population outran the supply and prices fell.

This fall went on unchecked until the coinage of silver under the Bland Act made itself felt. From 1872, the year before the demonetization of silver, down to 1879, the year after the passage of the Bland Act, prices fell continuously, being on the average twenty-four per cent. lower in 1879 than 1872. The Bland Act provided for the purchase and coinage of not less than \$2,000,000 worth or more than \$4,000,000 worth of silver monthly. A hostile administration limited the purchases and coinage to the minimum amount, but the addition of over \$2,000,000 monthly to our stock of money made itself felt at once. The supply of money thus increasing the fall in prices was checked. Money becoming cheaper as the quantity increased prices rose. Between 1879 and 1882 prices rose 12.3 per cent. Thus is the effect of an increased and decreased supply of money on prices illustrated by the fall of prices following the demonetization of silver in February, 1873, and the rise of prices following the passage of the Bland Act in February, 1878, or rather when the coinage of silver under that act made itself felt.

Like the New York *Tribune*, the *North American* assails our position on the ground that prices are not dependent on the quantity of money as compared to the work to be done by money and asserts that the theory that the demonetization of silver curtailing the supply of money, caused money to appreciate and prices to fall is without foundation. The *North American* adds that to prove the fallacy of our assumption and to show that our statement that prices are dependent on the quantity of money compared to the work to be done by it is not exact, "it is necessary only to state that the remonetization of silver in 1878 (the Bland Act) not only did not arrest the fall in prices, here or elsewhere, but was marked by a decrease of prices that has been cumulative down to a recent period."

Thus the *North American* endeavors to show that there is no connection between an increase in the quantity of money and prices. It succeeds in showing its incompetency to discuss the financial question and an inexcusable ignorance of the true course of prices. The facts it assumes in support of its contention are directly the opposite of the real facts which are readily ascertainable by reference to the Senate Report, Second Session, Fifty-second Congress, compiled by Professor R. P. Falkner. The facts are as given above. The limited coinage of silver (not remonetization) under the Bland Act did arrest the fall in prices, and prices rose in three years following the passage of the Act over twelve per cent.

As we have said, an increase in the quantity of money is not in itself sufficient to cause commodities to rise in price. The supply of money must not only increase but it must increase faster than the demand, or money will appreciate and prices fall just as the price of wheat would tend to rise even in the face of an increased supply should the crop of corn and rye be short, and consequently the demand for wheat increase to a greater degree than the supply.

The coinage of silver under the Bland Act being limited to the minimum amount authorized by law, the increase in the supply of money provided for, proved insufficient to supply the growing demand as population grew. The result was, as the increased demand for money outran the limited increase of supply, money gradually appreciated and prices fell almost uninterruptedly, though slowly, down to the passage of the Sherman Act. Since the arbitrary interpretation of the parity clause of the Sherman Act which Mr. Foster assumed to require him to redeem the Treasury notes in gold, a ruling not only acceptable by Mr. Carlisle but extended to the silver certificates, thereby relegating the silver coined under the Bland Act to a position secondary to gold, prices have fallen with disastrous rapidity.

In accounting for the fall in prices since the demonetization of silver the *North American* speaks of the cost of production being lessened by machinery. But that such is not the main cause is shown conclusively by the rise in prices following the passage of the Bland Act. As the improvement of machinery and methods of production has been continuous, the fall in prices should have been equally continuous, on the theory of cheapening of production. But such has not been the case.

The *North American* also speaks of overproduction as a possible cause of falling prices, stating that "it is also a fact that any excess of supply over the effectual demand inevitably works decrease of prices, without reference to the money supply." The *North American* should have dropped the last words "without reference to the money supply," for it must not be forgotten that the effectual demand for commodities is dependent on the quantity of money in the hands of those desirous of purchasing. Consequently, when money is scarce, when labor is idle and little money is dispensed as wages, the effectual demand is small and prices tend to fall.

On the contrary when money is plenty, when prices are rising, when production is profitable, when labor is fully employed and when much money is dispensed as wages there is much to spend, and the effectual demand for commodities is great. The demand for goods is dependent on the quantity of money, and what we are accustomed to hear spoken of as overproduction is in reality an inability to purchase owing to a scarcity of money. In prosperous times when prices are high and when most is being produced overproduction is never mentioned. It is during times of distress when prices are falling and when least is being produced that we hear the plaint of overproduction. Overproduction is no explanation of falling prices. The accumulation of unsaleable goods mistaken for overproduction is the result of falling prices, not the cause.

Money it is true is only one factor in fixing prices. Prices are fixed by supply and demand but the demand for commodities in general is fixed by the supply of money. And, further, just as

if prices were measured in wheat prices would tend to rise, when the crop of wheat was large, leading to a lower price for wheat in which other things were measured, while prices would tend to fall when the crop of wheat was short leading to an increased relative value of wheat, so an increased supply of money must tend to cause a rise in prices and a decreased supply a fall.

ASSUMPTION THAT BIMETALLISM MEANS SILVER-MONOMETALLISM.

"THE claim set up, that bimetallism and protection are inseparable," says the *New York Tribune*, "involves at the start the assumption that a thing is true which, in the judgment of the commercial world, is not true—namely, that free coinage of silver is or can bring about bimetallism." And the *Tribune* adds that, in the judgment of the commercial world, the opening of our mints to silver would be followed by the expulsion of gold from monetary use, silver-monometallism and a fifty cent dollar.

This involves the assumption that on the opening of our mints to free coinage, our markets would be flooded with silver, for the laws of trade forbid that gold should be driven out faster than silver was coined to take its place.

The *Tribune* speaks of the old bugaboo of a fifty cent dollar, but it does not explain how the expulsion of our gold leading to a contraction of our currency, making money scarcer and harder to get, would give us a cheaper—a fifty cent dollar. The value of the dollar whether of gold or silver is fixed, just as the value of the bushel of wheat or pound of cotton. We never yet heard of a short crop of wheat or cotton referred to as sure to lead to lower prices, yet this is just what the *Tribune* asks us to believe in regard to money, stating that the expulsion of gold reducing the supply of money would give us a cheaper dollar. A cheaper dollar can only result from an increased supply, inflation if you please, or a decreased demand, and the expulsion of gold is just the opposite of inflation; it is contraction. Thus, as we pointed out last week, the expulsion of our gold before silver was coined to take its place would give us a dearer, not a cheaper dollar, a one hundred and fifty cent, not a fifty cent dollar.

But it should be evident to the *Tribune* that such expulsion of gold as the so-called "commercial world" affects to fear is an impossibility. Expulsion of gold at any greater rate than silver was coined to take its place would cause contraction of our money, dearer money and lower prices. And lower prices would check imports and increase the quantity of our exports, for America would become a good, that is, a cheap market, to buy in, but a correspondingly poor market to sell in. Consequently, the expulsion of gold as the result, if you will, of panic among European holders of American securities and their sale on our markets would at once be followed by imports of gold in settlement for trade balances.

Thus the gold papers that threaten us with the expulsion of our gold and speak of silver-monometallism as the inevitable result of free coinage, are forced back on the assumption that our markets would be flooded with silver. But this supposition is unfounded. There is no basis for the belief that our markets would be flooded with silver. On the contrary, a little research will show the utter impossibility of such a result and the absurdity of the supposition.

The gold standard nations to which we are told our gold would flow do not produce silver. They have been, and of necessity must be, importers, not exporters of silver. What silver Great Britain exports to the East she is obliged first to purchase and import from the New World. She has no silver of her own she can afford to export. Her exports of silver to India represent but re-exports of silver bought from us. And other gold nations of Europe are in the same position.

The silver they have, is in use as money or has been used in

the arts, manufactured into utensils and ornaments, and with silver so used they cannot part save at a loss. Silver coined at a ratio of $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 or less, circulating at a parity with gold and just as valuable, just as acceptable as money as gold coin, would not be melted down and sent to our mints to be coined into dollars at the ratio of 16 to 1, for to get the same value of coins at our mint it would require the foreigner melting down his coin to add one-half an ounce of silver bullion to every $15\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of silver obtained by melting down silver coin coined at this ratio, as is the full legal-tender coin of France, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Switzerland and Russia. And if coined at a ratio more favorable to silver as is the silver coin of Great Britain coined at a ratio of 14.28 to 1, of Germany at 13.957 to 1, of Austria at 13.69 to 1 and the subsidiary coin of the Latin Union and Spain at the ratio of 14.38 to 1, the foreigner melting down coin for export would be out of pocket in an even greater degree. Thus the silver coin would not be "dumped" on our mints, for to do so would entail a loss on those "dumping it."

And it is even more absurd to speak of the silver in use as ornaments, as plate, etc., as likely to be dumped on our markets. Household silver and ornaments, on which much labor has been expended in manufacturing, would not be melted down, for by so doing the value conferred by workmanship would be lost to the owner. Let the reader ask himself if it is likely that silver forks and spoons would be melted down should the price of silver bullion be doubled. And as to the hoards in India so vaguely spoken of, it is as unreasonable to suppose that this silver would be sent to our mints for coinage as to suppose that the melting pot would be the fate of the service of our churches, should silver double in price.

The only silver that gold nations could possibly send us is the small amount of silver they possess as bullion. And this bullion sent us they would have no silver which they could export to silver using countries, and Great Britain and other gold standard nations would have to buy from us the wheat and cotton they have been accustomed to buying in silver using countries and paying for it with exports of silver obtained from us, or buy our silver at our mint price of \$1.29 an ounce and use this silver to purchase wheat and cotton in silver using countries. Thus the demand for our wheat and cotton and other produce would increase and prices rise until the English trader saw his advantage in paying our mint price for silver and buying with it wheat and cotton in silver using countries rather than pay the higher prices for our wheat and cotton.

Thus silver would be restored to a parity with gold and receiving higher prices for our commodities, we would be able to meet our foreign indebtedness without exporting gold. At present low prices for commodities, exports of gold to pay interest charges, etc., are inevitable. This drain can only be checked by opening our mints to silver.

Opening our mints to silver would not drive out gold. It would give us bimetallism, not silver-monometallism, whereas pursuit of the present unwise course of gold-monometallism will lead to the exhaustion of our stock of gold and suspension of gold payments.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN SHIPS IN THE FOREIGN TRADE.

THE bill, introduced by Senator Elkins of West Virginia, providing for a discriminating duty of ten per cent. *ad valorem*, in addition to the tariff duties now imposed, on all goods imported on vessels not belonging to citizens of the United States, is a step in the right direction towards restoring to its old prestige and importance the American marine. It was under the protection of such a discriminating duty in the early days of the Republic that the American marine grew and prospered until the American flag was seen in every sea, and 90 per cent. of our foreign trade was carried in

vessels built, manned, and owned by Americans. And it was when this discriminating duty was covertly set aside by treaties of so called "maritime reciprocity," by which we agreed not to discriminate in our ports and in favor of our own ships against ships of such foreign nations as put our ships in their ports on the same footing as their own, that the relative importance of our merchant marine in our foreign trade began to decline.

These treaties of "maritime reciprocity" were supposed to put the ships of the contracting parties on an equality, but, as a matter of fact, they put our ships at a great and growing disadvantage. When we set aside the discriminating duty against imports in foreign vessels we withdrew all protection from American ships. But not so with foreign nations. While we left our ship owners to struggle unaided, they fostered the growth of their merchant marine by liberal bounties and postal subsidies. Thus—struggling against unequal competition, discriminated against in the matter of insurance charges by foreign companies, and at a disadvantage in the matter of cargo preferences, as foreign shippers have always shown a preference for their own ships, while our shippers, many of whom are foreigners, have never shown such preference—it is not surprising that American ship-owners gradually lost the American foreign trade.

The proportion of our foreign trade carried in our own vessels fell gradually from 92 per cent. in 1826, to 65.2 per cent. in 1861. Then came the war, and the destruction of American ships by Confederate privateers. At the outbreak of the war, 65.2 per cent. of our foreign commerce was controlled by American vessels. At the close but 27.7. And this loss we have never regained, but from year to year we have fallen further and further behind until to-day 92 per cent. of our exports, and 84 per cent. of our imports, are carried in foreign vessels.

The great benefits a nation derives from a merchant marine of its own, the great drain on our resources because of the lack of one, and the great importance of a merchant marine as a source of domestic wealth, are little understood. The *New York Herald* has recently devoted much space in an effort to disprove what it chooses to call the balance of trade fallacy, and to show that a nation can prosper in the face of an adverse balance of trade. As a case in point, it refers to Great Britain. The merchandise balance of trade against Great Britain averages over \$600,000,000 annually and this adverse balance of trade makes no drain on her resources. But England has vast sources of outside income other than the proceeds of what she sells abroad. She is a great creditor nation, and the world is annually in her debt to great amounts on account of accruing interest charges. In the second place she is the great ocean carrier of the world. She pays other nations but little for the use of their ships, other nations pay her ship-owners much.

Great Britain buys merchandise from us to over \$400,000,000 worth a year. This produce she carries to her shores in her own bottoms. The Englishman pays more for the cotton and wheat of America in Liverpool than the British importer does in America. The difference is paid to British ship-owners and insurance companies as freights and insurance. Thus a sum of \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000 annually is saved to England on her imports from America alone. But our condition is just the opposite. It makes a vast difference whether we pay out of one pocket into another, as is the case when the British consumer pays the British ship-owner, or whether we pay out of one pocket into somebody else's pocket. And this is just what our consumers are doing. For the fiscal year 1895, we imported by sea \$699,000,000 worth of merchandise, and \$590,000,000 came in foreign bottoms. The freights on these imports our consumers indirectly had to pay, and 84 per cent. of the freights paid went into the hands of foreign ship-owners. Taking freight charges at 8 per cent. of the value of the imports, the freight charges paid by our consumers to foreign ship-owners for the single year ending June 30th, 1895, would have been \$47,200,000.

Thus it is that England can prosper in the face of a large adverse

merchandise balance of trade. But America is very differently situated. We are a debtor nation, and annually, besides payments for merchandise imports, we owe interest charges on a large foreign debt, and freights to foreign shippers, and we also must remit for the expenses of Americans abroad. A nation cannot prosper by running into debt any more than an individual. For both it means ultimate ruin. Consequently, with a foreign debt constantly accruing against us on account of interest charges, expenses of travelers abroad, and freights to foreign shippers in excess of what we owe on our imports, an adverse merchandise balance of trade means, for us, anything but prosperity. It means we are running further in debt, or it means the export of gold. And export of gold means contraction and lower prices.

The imposition of a discriminating import duty of 10 per cent. against merchandise imported in foreign vessels would be beneficial not only in building up our merchant marine, but also our foreign trade. It is suggested foreign nations would retaliate. No doubt those who have a merchant marine of their own would, but we would not be injured thereby. Mutually advantageous trade lies in the exchange of the products of different climates and hence along the parallels of longitude, not of latitude.

The South American nations would not discriminate against our ships, for they have no marine of their own that would be affected by such duties. From the countries of the Western Hemisphere to the south of us, we import nearly \$200,000,000 worth of produce annually. This would fall into the hands of American ship-owners. And American ships bringing imports from South America must have return cargoes, consequently they would offer low rates to encourage exports, our exports of manufactured goods would increase, and soon the triangular trade by which British ships, laden with British goods, sail to South America, bring South American products to New York, and take grain and cotton to England, would be a thing of the past, for when British ships, because of our discriminating duties, could no longer secure a return cargo by way of American ports, their freights on the outward cargo would, of necessity, be higher, and the advantage now enjoyed by British manufacturers transferred to Americans.

But it must not be forgotten that protection to American ships is only a part of the protective system. Our farmers need protection, and our manufacturers need more protection, as well as American ship-owners, and they all have an equal right to protection. To encourage one industry without extending protection to all is an injustice. Our farmers demand bimetallism as their measure of protection, as do our manufacturers higher duties, and our ship-owners discriminating duties. All classes have a unity of interests. Each is dependent for prosperity upon the prosperity of the others, and that policy which will conserve the interests of one, will promote the interests of all, namely, Bimetallism and Protection. The American ship owner has a right to protection; so has the farmer and manufacturer. Hence we insist on joining Bimetallism and Protection.

CRAFTY LEADERS AND BLIND FOLLOWERS.

IT is of interest to note the favorable comment of the gold men in Congress, and of the gold-monometallic press in general, on the bill favorably reported last week to the House by the Committee on Banking and Currency, providing for the issue to national banks of notes up to the par value of the bonds deposited with the United States Treasury as security for circulation, instead of only up to 90 per cent. of the par value as at present. The general approval with which gold-monometallists have received this bill, designed to facilitate the issue of notes by national banks, and to lead to an increase of national bank currency, is an exhibition, on their part, of marked inconsistency.

The gold-monometallists have harped, they still harp, on the

evils of a "redundant currency." To "redundancy of the currency" they have attributed all our financial ills, the export of gold, the drain on our gold reserve, the difficulties that have confronted the Treasury, "loss of confidence," and general trade depression. As a remedy they have urged the cancellation of the 'greenbacks' and Treasury notes, they have insisted on a contraction of the currency as a panacea for all our ills, and they have regarded as one of the greatest benefits expected to accrue from the recent bond issue, the piling up of gold and Treasury notes and greenbacks in the Treasury, and the enforced contraction of our currency. Yet now they turn around and advocate an expansion of our currency by the issue of bank notes.

Their prophecies of better times to follow such enforced contraction of the currency as that occasioned by the last bond issue, have miscarried, as similar prophecies, made before each of the preceding bond issues, and before the repeal of the Sherman Act miscarried, for their diagnosis of the disease was wrong, and they applied the wrong remedy. They assumed we were suffering from a "redundant" currency, and they prescribed contraction, whereas it was from an insufficiency, not a redundancy, of money that we were suffering, and what we needed was more money, not less. Consequently the remedy prescribed was worse than the disease. We were suffering from low and falling prices, unmistakable evidences of a growing scarcity of money, not from high prices, and high prices are synonymous with a redundant currency.

A redundant currency means high prices, and surely we have not suffered from an inflation of prices during the past twenty years. But in a redundant currency the gold-monometallists find the cause of gold exports and the cause of the drain on the gold reserve, and their one cry has been contraction. They have reasoned—contract the currency, make money scarcer, prices lower, and consequently exports will be increased and imports decreased, and thus by the accumulation of a large merchandise balance of trade in our favor, exports of gold prevented. Our farmers and manufacturers would be impoverished, but no matter, our sacred gold would be saved!

And in their demands for contraction the gold-monometallists have been logical, for only by contracting our currency and forcing prices to a lower and lower level can the single gold standard be maintained. Consequently the general approval with which gold-monometallists in general have received the proposal to increase the national bank currency is an exhibit of marked inconsistency. While urging contraction of our currency by the retirement of greenbacks and treasury notes issued by the government, they advocate expansion by the issue of bank currency. They complain of a redundant currency yet they propose to add to the "redundancy" of the currency by increasing bank circulation. They have favored the issue of bonds and they have regarded borrowing and piling up money in the Treasury as a covert but effectual way of contracting the currency, yet on top of this costly proceeding they propose to issue bank notes that will fill up the place made vacant by the hoarding of currency in the Treasury; to check the contraction for which they have longed by expanding the issues of bank currency.

No benefit can be derived from increasing the issues of bank currency. We need more money, but we must broaden the basis of redemption money before we can safely increase our issues of paper. The narrow gold basis is not wide enough to support the paper fabric that now rests upon it that is tottering as it is and only kept from collapse by artificial support. To increase the issues of paper redeemable in gold is only to invite suspension of gold payments. Our stock of gold has already more paper based on it than it can well carry. Our first step must be to restore silver to its place as money and broaden the basis on which to rest our credit fabric. Then it will be safe to increase our issues of paper but not before.

The purpose of the contractionists in urging increased issues

of bank currency while urging contraction of the issues of government paper is evidently covert. Failing to secure the adoption of such a plan as the "Baltimore Plan" by which the government would surrender the sovereign power to issue and control the volume of paper money to the banks, and there being no prospect of the adoption of such a radical plan in the near future, the contractionists no doubt deem it wiser to push their schemes for getting control over the currency, step by step, so as not to awaken opposition. Hence their purpose in increasing the issues of bank currency, not to strengthen the government or its ability to maintain gold redemptions, but, rather to weaken it while strengthening the banks. In bond issue after bond issue the contractionists see their profit. The bonds so issued make a basis for more bank currency, and the more bank currency is issued the harder under the gold standard for the government to maintain gold payments, and the more pressing the demands for redemption of greenbacks and treasury notes in gold.

Thus by making the greenbacks and treasury notes a greater and greater drain on the gold reserve, the money cliques hope to finally bring about the retirement of greenbacks and treasury notes. And then the burden of redeeming their notes in gold being thrown on the banks they would soon be forced, willingly no doubt, to suspend gold payments and thereafter having the control over the currency entirely in their own hands they would be in position, by arbitrarily expanding and contracting the quantity of money, to raise and depress prices at will, to the ruin of producers but to their own great profit. The producing classes would beat their mercy and thus finally the power of the speculative cliques become supreme.

The money cliques push their plans in a covert way but their purpose to gain control over the currency is fixed. The leaders of the contractionists are crafty; their followers, the gold theorists in general, seem to be blind to their purposes and aims.

WOMAN'S WAYS.

If you love me, tell me so;
Wait not till the summer glow
Fades in autumn's changeful light,
Amber clouds and purple night;
Wait not till the winter hours
Heap with snowdrifts all the flowers,
Till the tide of life runs low—
If you love me, tell me so.

If you love me, tell me so,
While the river's dreamy flow
Holds the love-enchanted hours
Steeped in music, crowned with flowers;
Ere the summer's vibrant days
Vanish in the opal haze;
Ere is hushed the music flow—
If you love me, tell me so.

If you love me, tell me so;
Let me hear the sweet words low!
Let me now, while life is fair,
Feel your kisses on my hair;
While in womanhood's first bloom,
Ere shall come dark days of gloom,
In the first fresh dawning glow—
If you love me, tell me so.

—Lilian Whiting.

The feminine direct descendants of the famous Aztecs are tiny creatures, exquisitely formed and refined in features. They carry their heads with the up-bearing grace of the full-blooded Indian; their skins are not red, but a clear, smooth copper color that shines like gold in the sun; their hair is coarse and black as ebony, and they are decorated with bright feathers and gay ornaments. These women make the most wonderful pottery that comes to us from Mexico, for they have kept the old Aztec forms and decorations in their art, and they also weave wonderful baskets and do exquisite embroidery.

Some women of fashion and refinement have their trunks and hat boxes and bureau drawers lined with perfumed flannel tacked in smoothly and then covered with silk, so that every

article that they wear, even down to their gloves and shoes, is filled with delicate and refined odor. Some even go so far as to have their wardrobes perfumed permanently by having the wood work of the interior rubbed thoroughly with perfumed oil, such as sandal oil, oil of violets, or of heliotrope, according to what their fancy desires, for most women choose a perfume and retain it always, never changing about from one to the other or mixing them promiscuously.

**

Chicago has a woman fire insurance manager. She is Mrs. Sarah Steinberg, and she started her business about four years ago, when she was left a widow with two children and no means of support. At that time she had no special talent and no trend of thought beyond a desire to be a lawyer, which seemed impossible. Chance directed her towards the fire insurance business, and she has educated her children well, besides supporting them and herself. She is said to be the only woman independently established in fire insurance either in Chicago or any other large city.

**

Another remarkable Chicagoan is Mrs. Anna Mullin, who is at the head of a large commission business, where she employs a great number of people, having two stenographers to look after her correspondence. She went into the work on the death of her husband, simply taking the place he had left, and she worked up her present business entirely by hand-written letters, making these take the place of drummers. She is now in her second year at a law school, and has an exceptional record as a student. Her employees regard her as kindness personified, and this may be explained by her philosophy, which is that cheerfulness is not only a virtue but a duty. She is a slender, fragile-looking woman, who is very fond of all things dainty as well as all things beautiful.

A WORD WITH THE DOCTOR.

A VALUABLE salve for cuts or wounds of any kind: Boil one-half cup of thick, sweet cream ten or fifteen minutes, stirring constantly; when cold, beat it thoroughly, when it will be a creamy paste. Bottle and cork tightly, or make fresh every time.

**

Fruit cools the blood, cleans the teeth and aids digestion. Those who can't eat it miss the benefit of perhaps the most medicinal food on nature's bill of fare.

**

In the treatment of burns there is nothing better than the old-time application of pure lard and flour. It is well worth while for every housekeeper to buy some pure leaf lard, render it with the utmost care and put it while piping hot into pots or bottles, which may be hermetically sealed. A cupful of lard mixed with flour to form a soft paste may be applied to a burn without loss of time.

**

If one is troubled with dryness of the skin, winter is always a hard season, with its cutting winds and biting cold to be faced every time one takes her walks abroad. It is well to anoint the face with a little good cold cream, rubbing it well into the cuticle, and allowing it to remain on for a few moments. Then it may be wiped carefully away with a soft handkerchief, and a trifle of powder applied with a chamouis skin. With a veil over this, the skin should stand the sharpest of air without a disagreeable tightening and after-peeling off.

**

Thorner, in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, calls attention to pathological conditions that may follow piercing of the lobules of the ears, a custom he considers barbaric. Death has resulted from trimus, erysipelas and gangrene, while many observers have reported fibroid growths at the seat of injury, which are apt to recur and may become malignant. He in his own experience has seen erysipelas, eczema and tumors, including fibroma and keloid, follow, and this leads him to believe that such consequences are more frequent than is usually surmised. He hopes it will speedily be considered an evidence of brutality to subject a child to such an unnecessary and mutilating procedure.

**

Glycerine is one of the most useful and misunderstood of every-day assistants. It must not be applied to the skin undiluted, or it will cause it to become red and hard, but if rubbed well into the skin while wet it has a softening and whitening

effect. It will prevent and cure chapped hands; two or three drops will often stop the baby's stomach-ache. It will allay the thirst of a fever patient, and soothe an irritable cough by moistening the dryness of the throat. Equal parts of bay rum and glycerine applied to the face after shaving makes a man rise up and call the woman who provided it blessed. Applied to shoes, glycerine is a great preservative of the leather and effectually keeps out the water and prevents wet feet.

**

As an inhalation, turpentine has proved of great service in bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy and other throat and lung affections. If you have a cough, sprinkle a little on a handkerchief and hold it to your mouth and nose for a few minutes, breathing the vapor, and note the relief.

A CHAPTER ABOUT CHILDREN.

I.

THREE little words we often see
Are articles—a, an and the.

II.

A noun's the name of anything,
As school or garden, hoop or swing.

III.

Adjectives tell the kind of noun,
As, great, small, pretty, white or brown.

IV.

Instead of nouns the pronouns stand:
His head, her face, your arm, my hand.

V.

Verbs tell of something to be done—
To read, write, laugh, sing, jump or run.

VI.

How things are done the adverbs tell,
As slowly, quickly, ill or well.

VII.

Conjunctions join the words together,
As men and women, wind or weather.

VIII.

The preposition stands before
The noun—as, in or through the door.

IX.

The interjection shows surprise,
As, Oh! how pretty! Ah! how wise!
The whole are called nine parts of speech,
Which reading, writing, speaking, teach.

—New York Sun.

**

Doctors have many curious experiences, but the following production, which the London *Lancet* has received from a medical man to whom it was sent by a child, and which is printed as it was written, omitting only the name and address, would be hard to beat.

"DEAR DR. —: I would be very pleased if you would let me have a Baby for one guinea. We want it on the 4th of Febry for mother's birthday. We would like it fat and Bonny, with blue eyes and fair hair. We Children are going to give it to her ourselves please answer at once.

"Yours sincerely,

"ARCHIE —.

"P. S.—Which would be the cheaper a Boy or a Girl?"
The "P. S." especially is delightful, and shows how wonderful the ramifications of the commercial spirit are among us.

**

"What a sweet child you have! Isn't she pretty?" said the hostess to a lady caller, who was accompanied by two little daughters.

As a rule mothers are not averse to praise bestowed upon their children; but in this particular instance the mother was not one bit pleased, for she did not want her little girl to be vain of the beauty that had been her heritage. "I do not like that lady at all," said the pretty child's sister, as they left the house.

"Why?" queried mamma.

"Because—because—I don't." The child would say no more, but the mother knew full well that an injudicious remark had not only sown the seeds of vanity in one little heart, but seeds of envy in another.

At every opportunity she tried to impress upon the youthful minds that a kindly heart is far better than a beautiful face; but how can an observant child fail to see that the world smiles upon beauty while it passes by unpretentious goodness.

LITERARY NOTES.

AMONG THE MAGAZINE WRITERS, NEWSPAPER MEN, AUTHORS
AND ARTISTS.

Harper & Brothers have just published "The Danvers Jewels," and "Sir Charles Danvers," a new edition of the two stories in ornamental cloth binding; also "A Souvenir of Trilby," being seven photogravure portraits of the leading characters in Herbert Beerbohm-Tree's English representation of Paul M. Potter's play—"Trilby." The "Souvenir" is in portfolio.

Harper's Weekly, for the 21st instant, contains an illustrated article on "Winter Campaigns in the Russian Army." Kenyon Cox's decorations for the Congressional Library are also shown in process reproductions.

Harper's Bazar, of the 21st instant, has a choice variety of fashions for the spring wardrobes of ladies and children. Several elegant theatre and reception toilettes from Paris are also given. A popular new feature in the *Bazar* is a regular weekly article, devoted to the doings of young people in society, especially reporting clubs, entertainments and societies formed by girls, either for amusement or for charitable endeavor.

This week's *Youth's Companion* has an amusing sketch, entitled "How the King Hunts," by Poultney Bigelow. It is really one of the best of Mr. Bigelow's recent contributions. Besides a chapter of "To Babylon in a Steam Launch," there are excellent stories by L. J. Bates and Annie Hamilton Donnell. William J. Long, author of "Lost River," contributes a paper of keen observation, "Moween the Bear."

In every line of the 168 pages that go to make up the weekly issue of *The Boot and Shoe Recorder*, Boston, Mass., those who are interested, directly or indirectly, in buying or selling boots, shoes or other coverings for the feet, or in the materials of which those coverings are composed, will find information of a most valuable, compensating character. *The Recorder* is a great trades journal.

Alice S. Wolf's last work, "A House of Cards," appears in Stone and Kimball's Peacock Library. Her short stories are known best in California, and especially in San Francisco, where she lives. Her new story is of life in that city.

F. Tennyson Neely announces that he has in press new editions of Bill Nye's writings. Each volume contains a biographical sketch, together with his latest sayings and new cover designs and portraits of the author from recent photographs. The same publisher also announces that he will shortly have ready "Trumpeter Ned" by Captain King; "How Women Love," by Max Nordau, and "The Bachelor and the Chafing Dish" (third edition).

The Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, has been so sorely pressed to the wall by its advertisers that in self defense it was compelled to issue a four-page supplement last week. It announces that it will have to issue another one this week. Its readers and advertising patrons have evidently a keen appreciation of its value.

The Marysville, Mo., Tribune is "writing up" the clergymen of that locality. Here's a specimen of its unique method: "Preacher McKinney, of Hopkins, is what the sports call a 'crackerjack.' He looks like a sport himself—of the tin-horn variety. He dresses like a follower of the races, uses tobacco,

swears occasionally, invents perpetual-motion machines, and makes an occasional bluff at practising law."

Harry Furniss, whose political caricatures have hitherto been drawn from the Conservative point of view, is now making pictures of Parliament for the *Liberal Daily News*.

Yves Guyot, who has been Minister of Public Works and an ultra-Radical, has become editor-in chief of the staid *Journal des Debats*.

The Sunday-School Times, Philadelphia, begins this week the publication of a series of six articles by Henry Hartshorne, M. D., LL. D., on "Japanese Problems." The first one treats of the geography of Japan.

The New Bohemian, for March, has a strong variety, both in prose and verse for its readers. Jennie Pendleton Ewing pays a tender tribute in "The Dead Jester" to Bill Nye. Percy Hart sketches entertainingly the history of a Socialistic community in Mexico, and Sharlot M. Hall, in "The Country Writer," presents a plea for the rural author's recognition. Edgar Welton Cooley tells in "The Passing of a Shadow," a fascinating story of love and wrong.

Sturdy, full of years as it was of good things for men and women, clerics and others, *The Congregationalist*, Boston, Mass., celebrated its eightieth anniversary last week by issuing a sixty-four-page number. It is the pioneer in religious journalism here and in the Mother Country, and experience has proven that it has, since its foundation in 1816, by Nathaniel Willis, held a leading place in the front rank of the best religious journals of the world.

Seaboard, of New York, published, last week, an able special article, showing the value to American shipping of the bill introduced in the United States Senate, on the 5th instant, by Senator Elkins to restore the discriminating duties' Act of 1794.

Anthony Hope begins a new and thrilling romance in the *April McClure's*.

Princess Helena, of England (Princess Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein), is writing a book of etiquette for women in good society.

Mark Twain writes to a Hartford, Conn., friend that he went away in debt, and will come back in a first-class cabin. According to recent telegraphic advices he is likely to come home in a coffin.

The Kalamazoo (Mich.) *Sunday News* issued an anniversary number on the 15th instant in celebration of its arrival at its second annual mile-post. Fat and prosperous, but not a bit lazy or lacking in nervous energy the *News* resembles, in many respects, the growing and enterprising city in which it is published.

The Silver Knight and National Watchman, Washington, D. C., has been so successful that its increasing edition has necessitated the purchase of a new perfecting press. Last week's issue was printed on the new press.

The Scotsman denies that S. R. Crockett is broken down on account of overwork, and says that "he is in excellent health, and has been devoting his energies to golf."

Mrs. Frances Ha Ha, the authoress of "We Love the Boys in Blue," was one of Wisconsin's representatives at the recent Authors' Convention in Milwaukee.

Wanamaker's

Toilet Soaps THE French lead the world in the production of exquisite Toilet Soaps—soaps pure as to materials and unequalled in delicacy of perfume.

Not one in ten will want more elegant soaps than are produced in America.

For the one in ten we've gathered twelve sorts of the French. These soaps come in boxes of three cakes and cost 50c to \$1.20 a box. Sold by the single cake—in some instances at a few cents more than the box-price ratio. We've brought you the finest soaps of the world and we price them fairly.

Center of the store.

Cash Boxes THE Durham make of Tin Cash Boxes is counted best. The boxes are fitted with good locks with duplicate flat keys; the handles fit into depressions hiding them from view.

And the prices are a bit less than ever.

7½x 4¾x3 inches at 45c.
8¾x 5¼x3½ inches at 50c.
9½x 6¾x3¾ inches at 55c.
10¾x 7¾x4¼ inches at 60c.
12¾x 8¾x5¼ inches at 70c.
11½x 8¾x5 inches at 70c.
13½x10 x6½ inches at 85c.
15 x11 x7 inches at \$1.00
16½x12 x7½ inches at \$1.15

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

SHOES—

Some extremely low-priced lines:

Women's Vici Kid Shoes—hand-turned, with narrow toes, patent leather tips and very flexible soles, in Spring styles. Reduced from \$5.00 to **\$3.25**

Boys' Calfskin Shoes—have extension soles, look well and are very durable. Price should be \$2.50, but is **\$1.90**

Misses' Spring Heel Shoes—The remainder of several \$3.00 lines, in medium and wide toes, have been reduced to **\$1.75**

MEN'S SHIRTS—

We are offering many excellent values in Shirts—the products of our own thoroughly equipped factory. Notable among the offerings are:

Men's Fine Percale Shirts—with two collars and one pair of cuffs, at **\$1.00**

Men's Shirts—white bodies with fine imported Madras bosoms, with one pair of cuffs, at **\$1.00**

No better values than these are being offered at **\$1.50**.

The Shirts made in our own factory are the work of the most skillful Shirt makers it is possible to procure, and for fit, durability and perfection of finish, the garments are not excelled. We show all kinds of reliable Shirts at the lowest possible prices. We make Shirts of all kinds to order, in the most artistic manner and at the lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Strawbridge & Clothier,

PHILADELPHIA.

Please mention The American.

"THE AMERICAN," A SAFE GUIDE.

FAIRMOUTH, Minn., March 9, 1896.

WHARTON BARKER, Esq.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

DEAR SIR:—Through the courtesy, I think, of our mutual friend, Congressman Charles H. Towne, of Duluth, I have been a careful reader of your valuable journal for several weeks past.

It is an encouraging sign of the times that a journal of the ability and influence of THE AMERICAN, published in the monopoly-ridden East, should espouse the cause of the common people in their struggle against corporate greed and heartless exactions of wealth.

The cause of silver is making tremendous strides in Minnesota. A year ago to-day it would have been difficult to find half a dozen Republicans in the entire State who would openly confess that they favored the free coinage of silver on a basis of 16 to 1, independent of foreign nations. To-day they are numbered by the thousands, and amongst them some of the most prominent and reputable men in the State. A large majority of the Democrats are also for free coinage, but the bosses and Federal office holders hold tyrannical sway and will contest caucuses and conventions. If their convention declares not for free coinage a free ballot at the polls will tell the story.

I desire to co-operate with you in your noble efforts to redeem the country from the control of the Wall Street Shylocks. If St. Louis turns his back on us, and repudiates honest bimetalism, as laid down in Republican platforms, what shall we do? We shall look to you and other patriotic leaders for guidance.

Thanking you for the good work you are doing, I am,
Yours very truly,
FRANK A. DAY.
(Lieutenant Governor of Minnesota.)

MR. WHARTON BARKER, Philadelphia, Pa.—

DEAR SIR: I had overlooked the fact that I had not thanked you for sending me your splendid paper, until to-day.

I have been reading it very closely, and I assure you that I am in perfect accord with you on the Money Question. The people of Virginia, irrespective of parties, are overwhelmingly in favor of free silver. I will aid in any way I can the effort to have a free silver delegation sent to St. Louis.

Thanking you again for your excellent paper, I remain,
Very truly yours,

L. S. CALFEE,

PULASKI, VA., March 11, 1896.

THINGS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.

In France, instead of using starch on table napkins, after they are washed and dried and ready to be ironed, they are dipped in boiling water and partially wrung out between clothes. They are rapidly ironed with as hot a flat iron as possible without burning them. They will be beautifully stiff and glossy.

Electricity is likely to be an important factor in the agriculture of the future, according to the Italian Professor A. Alois, who has collected evidence showing that both terrestrial and atmospheric electricity are favorable to the germination of seeds, and the growth of plants. M. Bounier has found, in the course of his experiments with continuous electric light on plants, that Alpine plants, cultivated under constant light, present points of structure identical with those of arctic plants which grow under the mid-night sun.

The soot ejected by a smoke stack weighs more than is commonly supposed. The stack of a German sugar factory had been provided with a soot catcher. Six days afterwards the soot was removed, and it was found that during this time 6700 pounds had accumulated. The stack of such a factory is estimated to throw

Spain and.... the Spaniards.

By EDMONDO DE AMICIS. Translated from the Italian by Stanley R. Yarnall. This Edition is made from new electrotype plates, and has been very carefully printed. It contains forty-five photographic illustrations and a map. Bound in two volumes, small octavo, gilt tops. Cloth, ornamental, in cloth box (with slip covers). Half calf, gilt top.

31st Edition, Enlarged and Thoroughly Revised

The Fireside.... Encyclopædia of Poetry

Collected and arranged by HENRY T. COATES. Imperial 8vo, cloth, extra, gilt sides and edges. Half morocco, antique, gilt edges. Turkey morocco, antique, full gilt edges.

The remarkable success that has attended the publication of "The Fireside Encyclopædia of Poetry" has induced the author to thoroughly revise it, and to make it in every way worthy of the high place it has attained.

A COMPLETE

..Stock of Books..

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

... ALSO A ...

Fine Stationery Department.

Wedding Invitations Engraved in the highest style of the Art, and in the latest and most correct form. Especial attention given to Die Sinking, Monograms and Crests.

HENRY T. COATES & CO.,

1326 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Price Reduced FROM \$8.00 TO \$6.00

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

... THE ...

World's
Greatest
Intellects



CONTRIBUTE TO MAKE THIS PERIODICAL

Encyclopedic in Scope, Character, Completeness... Comprehensiveness.

THE LIVING AGE FOR 1896

will preserve the essential features which have characterized the magazine and made it so desirable heretofore.

The same brilliant array of names that have embellished its pages during 1895, will be found, with few exceptions, in its issues of 1896, with others of equal note in their respective departments of Literary Criticism, Biographical Sketches, Historical and Political information, Fiction and Poetry. In short, every phase of Culture and Progress from the entire field of Foreign Periodical Literature will have its representatives.

The large body of readers who need to study economy in their outlay, yet having a relish for the best, will find in a subscription to THE LIVING AGE the most satisfactory returns, receiving for the price of one the ripest fruit from all.

Subscription REDUCED from \$8.00 to \$6.00.

Rates for clubbing THE LIVING AGE with other periodicals will be sent on application.

Address, LITTELL & CO., P. O. Box 5206, Boston.

Please mention The American.

ANY TAILOR can make clothes to fit, if he can get proper measures. We do it—proper measures—the "50-05" book we send free, tells how; send for it.

E. O. THOMPSON,
Finest Merchant Tailoring,
908 Walnut St.




Send
10 cts.
for sample
copy of....
the
great

OVERLAND MONTHLY

(Edited by ROUNSEVELLE WILDMAN)
Like no other magazine on earth. Filled to overflowing with glorious pictures of the Golden West. Three Dollars a Year.
OVERLAND MONTHLY PUBLISHING CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

3 CENTS PER ANNUM \$2.50

INFORMATION

A CYCLOPEDIA OF CURRENT EVENTS

CONDUCTED BY J. H. STODOLSKY

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE TRANSATLANTIC
PUBLISHING COMPANY

63 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

INFORMATION gives weekly, items covering every phase of current thought, life and research. What would in the newspapers take columns of space, is here condensed in a brief article, giving the essence of the theme, with the latest and best information obtainable. The new living topics of current interest the world over are here represented in a form for instant reference.

Invaluable for the busy man, for libraries, public and private, for schools, colleges, educational circles, etc. Sample copy free.

Published by
THE TRANSATLANTIC PUB. CO.,
63 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

"Unique in periodical literature."
San Francisco Chronicle.

"Most readable and attractive numbers."
Editor The Nation, N. Y.

THE LAND OF SUNSHINE.

The Magazine of California and the Southwest.

Edited by CHARLES F. LUMMIS.
Lavishly Illustrated. \$1.00 a year, Monthly.

Among its contributors are Jessie Benton Fremont, Elizabeth B. Custer, Margaret Collier Graham, Joaquin Miller, Charles Dudley Warner, T. S. Vandyke, etc.

Land of Sunshine Publishing Co.,
501-503 Stinson Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
Together with The American, one year for \$2.00.

"TO-DAY"

A popular Monthly Review devoted to
The Sciences, Literature,
Economics, Politics, Sociology and
The Religion of Common Sense.

One Dollar Per Year.

Two Months of Trial for Ten Cents.

FREDERICK A. BISBEE,

PUBLISHER,

1628 Master Street PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MAKE MONEY AT HOME
MANY DOLLARS
by doing pleasant work for us at leisure. No canvassing. Very profitable. Others have made as much as \$5 in a day. Big chance for boys and girls. Send stamp.

Address, GOOD READING, Norwalk, O.

Please mention The American.

out during the period of the year, during which it is in operation, the enormous quantity of 200 tons of soot.

Coke, who is frequently treated as a high legal authority, was a lawyer born in the year 1550, and in 1592 was made attorney general when his prosecution of Raleigh and Essex, and his forensic power afterward, on the occasion of the gunpowder plot, raised him into favor. He was elevated to the bench, and then sent to the Tower but afterward framed the petition of rights.

The famous Calabar bean is said to be worse than strychnine. The natives use it for an ordeal. If a person is accused of a crime, he is made to eat one, being adjudged to be guilty in case of death, which is almost inevitable. Another seed employed for a like purpose is that of the ordeal tree of Madagascar, said to be the most deadly of vegetable products. One of these seeds about the size of an almond will kill 20 men.

It is said that stammerers rarely, if ever, show any impediment of speech when speaking in whispers. On this fact a new method of treatment has been advocated which is as follows: For the first ten days speaking is prohibited. This will allow rest to the voice, and constitutes the preliminary state of treatment. During the next ten days, speaking is permissible in the whispering voice, and in the course of the next fifteen days the ordinary conversational tone may be gradually employed.

SOCIOLOGICAL SUBJECTS.

CHILDREN of yesterday,
Heirs of to-morrow,
What are you weaving—
Labor and sorrow?
Look to your looms again;
Faster and faster
Fly the great shuttles
Prepared by the Master.
Life's in the loom,
Room for it—room!

Children of yesterday,
Heirs of to-morrow,
Lighten the labor
And sweeten the sorrow,
Now—while the shuttles fly
Faster and faster,
Up and be at it—
At work with the Master.
He stands at your loom,
Room for him—room!

Children of yesterday,
Heirs of to-morrow,
Look at your fabric
Of labor and sorrow.
Seamy and dark
With despair and disaster,
Turn it—and lo,
The design of the Master!
The Lord's at the loom,
Room for him—room!

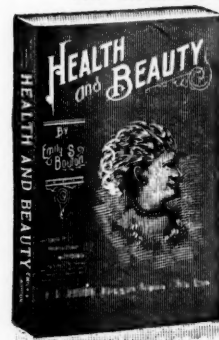
—Mary A. Lathbury.

The seventy-two races inhabiting the world communicate with each other in 3,004 different tongues, and confess to about 1,000 religions. The number of men and women is very nearly equal, the average longevity of both sexes being only thirty-eight years, about one-third of the population dying before the age of seventeen. Moreover, according to the most careful computation, only one person in 100,000 of both sexes attains the age of one hundred years, and only six to seven in one hundred the age of sixty. The total population of the earth is estimated at about 1,200,000,000 souls, of whom 32,214,000 die annually, *i. e.*, an average of 98,848 a day, 4,020 an hour, and sixty-seven a minute. The annual number of births, on the other hand, is estimated at 36,792,000—*i. e.*, an average of 100,800 a day, 4,200 an hour, and seventy a minute.

Generally, taking the entire world, married people live longer than single, and those who have to work hard for their living longer than those who do not, while also the average rate of longevity is higher among civilized than uncivilized races. Further, people of large physique live longer than those of small but those of middle size beat both.

If a man love me, he will keep my words: and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him.—JOHN; XIV. 23.

NOTHING IS SO VALUABLE AS GOOD BOOKS.



The excellent Books listed below are supplied to our readers at ten cents per copy, and will be sent postpaid to any address in the U. S., Canada or Mexico. Cut this out, marking the books wanted X, and deliver or send to our office, enclosing ten cents in coin or stamps for each book desired.

Kidnapped. Robert Louis Stevenson.
Micah Clarke. A. Conan Doyle.
A Romance of Two Worlds. Corelli.
The Sign of the Four. A. Conan Doyle.
Sport Royal. Anthony Hope.
Treasure Island. R. L. Stevenson.
Master and Man. Tolstoi.
The Deemster. Hall Caine.
The White Company. Conan Doyle.
The Bondman. Hall Caine.
Burkett's Lock. M. G. McClellan.
The Child of the Ball. De Alarcon.
Claude's Island. Esmé Stuart.
Lydia. Sydney Christian.
Webster's Pronouncing Dictionary.
Around the World in Eighty Days.
The House of the Seven Gables.
When a Man's Single. J. M. Barrie.
A Tale of Two Cities. Charles Dickens.
Beyond the City. A. Conan Doyle.
The Man in Black. Stanley J. Weyman.
The Maharajah's Guest.

An Indian Exile.
The Last of the Van Slacks.
Edward S. Van-Zile.
A Lover's Fate and a Friend's Counsel.
Anthony Hope.
What People Said. An Idle Exile.
Mark Twain; His Life and Work.
Will M. Clemens.
The Major. Major Hampton.
Rose and Ninette. Alphonse Daudet.
The Minister's Weak Point. David MacLure.

At Love's Extremes. Maurice Thompson.
By Right Not Law. R. H. Sherard.
Ships That Pass in the Night. Beatrice Harraden.
Dodo; A Detail of the Day. E. F. Benson.
A Holiday in Bed and Other Sketches. J. M. Barrie.
Christopher Columbus; His Life and Voyages. Franc B. Wilkie.
In Darkest England and the Way Out. Gen. Booth.

Uncle Tom's Cabin. H. B. Stowe.
Dream Life. Ik. Marvel.
Cosmopolis. Paul Bourget.
Reveries of a Bachelor. Ik. Marvel.
Was it Suicide? Ella Wheeler Wilcox.
Poems and Yarns.

James Witcomb Riley and Bill Nye.
An English Girl in America. Powell.
Sparks from the Pen of Bill Nye.
People's Reference Book—999,999 Facts.
Martha Washington Cook Book.
Health and Beauty. Emily S. Bouton.
Social Etiquette. Emily S. Bouton.
Looking Forward.

Love Affairs of a Worldly Man. Maibelle Justice.
Love Letters of a Worldly Woman. Mrs. W. K. Clifford.
The Spider of Truxillo (The Passing Show). R. H. Savage.
The Captain's Romance (Miss Madam). Opie Read.

Louder. Emile Zola.
The Adopted Daughter. Edgar Pawcett.
Tom Brown's School Days. Hughes.

Any ten books will be given free with one yearly subscription to THE AMERICAN (\$2), or to any one securing a yearly subscriber. Any twenty books free for two yearly subscribers.

THE AMERICAN, No. 119 S. 4th St., Philada.

Do You Desire Commercial Panics?

THE KEY NOTE.

Written by ALBERT GRIFFIN, of Topeka, Kansas, is an appeal to all—and especially to Republicans and to Protectionists—for the adoption of a monetary system which will neither cheat creditors nor rob debtors, and that will make financial panics impossible. The facts it contains, and the plan it unfolds, will come like a revelation to multitudes. It assumes that because God is God, it must be possible to devise a better financial system than the one under which mankind has so long lived and suffered.

THE KEY NOTE

shows that financial panics result from the use of fictitious bank credit as a substitute for money. Other causes aggravate them, but they were unknown until banks began to use their depositors' money as their own, and they have increased in frequency and severity just as deposit banking has extended.

It shows how these distressing commercial and industrial convulsions can be made impossible, and every business (except that of banking on deposits) more profitable and safer.

Moreover, under the system it proposes, the demand for labor would equal the supply—and, when it does, every kind of business, not essentially parasitical, improves. In short, it proposes to make a reasonable degree of prosperity universal and perpetual.

The plan proposed does not require a change in human nature to make it feasible, nor will a great revolution necessarily precede its inauguration. The needed change can be made gradually, and every step will put the business world on firmer ground.

Everybody should procure a copy of this book at once. It contains 448 pages, is handsomely printed, and will be sent postpaid by mail, at 50 cents, in paper covers; \$1.00 in cloth; library edition, \$1.50. Address,

S. L. GRIFFIN & CO.

....Publishers....

119 S. Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



GUITAR SELF-INSTRUCTOR.

Only complete practical method, astonishingly easy to learn and teach. Music played at sight. All embellishments taught. 100 pages choice music. Price \$3.00 worth \$5.00. To any one clipping this advertisement and stating from what paper, I will send "GOOD READING" one year free, with each order. Send Stamp for Sample Music.

H. L. STEWART, Pub., Norwalk, O.

The Philistine:

A Periodical of Protest

"Would to God my name were not so terrible to the enemy as it is."—

HENRY IV.

Printed Every Little While for the
Society of The Philistines and
Published by Them Monthly. Subscription, One Dollar Yearly. Single Copies, 10 Cents. Payable to the Bursar.

"It is very handsome and very sassy."

BOSTON HERALD.

"It is deliciously impudent."

ROCHESTER HERALD.

"It offers a most promising sign."

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

"It gave me a purple moment."

THE CHAP-BOOK.

The Philistine is calculated to lay the dust of convention and drive out the miasma of degeneracy, and while assailing the old gods may, in good time, rear new ones to the delight of the healthy populace.

THE PHILISTINE

East Aurora

New York

Please mention The American

CHINESE COMPETITION IN COTTON.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

DEAR SIR:—The remarks in your paper of the 28th December last, on this subject should be carefully studied by your readers, for with cheap silver and cheap labor, the "yellow man with the white money" certainly threatens to become a dangerous rival. The following figures show the exports of cotton during the past decade:

	Piculs.		Piculs.
1886,	313,500	1891,	369,900
1887,	304,500	1892,	508,800
1888,	268,300	1893,	576,100
1889,	370,500	1894,	747,200
1890,	306,000	1895,	825,000

A picul equals 133 1/3 pounds, thus the export for last year amounted to 110,000,000 pounds. Japan took 744,700 piculs, but the appreciation of gold created a demand from Europe, which took 104,000 piculs in 1894, and about half that quantity in 1895, as exchange was not so favorable last year as during 1894; but there can be little doubt that China is prepared to extend the area of cultivation in proportion as the demand arises.

The local spinning mills at work and in course of erection (four spinning companies, under European management, with an aggregate capital of 4,000,000 taels, were floated last year, and the Japanese have the site for a factory with a capital of \$3,000,000) may curtail exports, though it is generally believed that China is equal to supplying the home and foreign demand.

The extension of the cultivation of opium shows how great the resources of this country are, and illustrates the national desire to check the outflow of silver in purchasing imports, especially opium, which traffic the native officials view as tending to national bankruptcy, as India consumes so little Chinese produce in exchange for imports—opium and yarn—from that country.

No one believes that the taste for opium smoking is on the wane, yet we find that the importations of that drug have fallen from 108,000 piculs, landed in Hong Kong in 1879, to 63,100 piculs, consumed in China during 1894, with a still smaller demand in 1895. This difference of 45,000 piculs, equal in value to, say \$33,750,000 (Mexican,) is solely due to the Indian product being supplanted by native opium, which is gradually, but assuredly, killing the Indian trade, and this too without any bounty such as monometallism now affords to textile industries in all silver standard countries.

What effect this development in the textile manufactures in the Orient will have on those of the West, aided by the bounties bestowed by the gold standard countries, your readers can conjecture. That it will result in the ousting of imported goods seems as certain as the Indian opium trade is doomed to extinction by the cheaper drug produced by the Chinese.

H. KOPSCH,

Statistician, Imperial Chinese Customs.
Shanghai, China, February 21, 1896.

ENGLAND'S RESPONSIBILITY.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

DEAR SIR:—In 1879 Lord Salisbury informed the world that "rich and extensive provinces had been restored to the Sultan's rule, at the same time that careful provision against future misgovernment had been made * * * to prevent the recurrence of calamities which have brought the Ottoman Power to the verge of ruin." * * * Referring to the Anglo-Turco Convention of Cyprus, he added: "Arrangements of a different kind, having the same end in view, have provided for the Asiatic dominions of the Sultan, security for the present and hopes of prosperity and stability for the future. Whether use will be made of this, probably the last opportunity obtained for Turkey by the interposition of the Powers of England in particular, will depend on the sincerity with which Turkish statesmen now address themselves to the duties of good government and the task of reform."

These words are consigned to the Blue Books, not of England alone, and it is in vain that Lord Salisbury would seek to wash his hands like Pilate of old, and refuse to admit that England had made herself in any way responsible for the crimes committed in Turkey. *Scripta manet.*

The Anglo-Turco Convention of Cyprus in 1879 gave to England a right of Protectorate very similar to that conferred on Russia by the Treaty of Kainardji, in 1774, the maintaining of which had led to the Crimean War, and Gladstone's argument on this subject is as much to the point to-day as it was in 1853.

It will be remembered that in the spring of 1853 Prince Men-

Reading Railroad

ANTHRACITE COAL.

NO SMOKE. NO CINDERS.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 15, 1896.

Trains Leave Reading Terminal, - Philadelphia.

Via L. V. R. R.
Buffalo Day Express
Parlor and Dining Car } daily 9.00 A. M.
Buffalo and Chicago Express } daily 6.23 P. M.
Sleeping Cars }
Williamsport Express, week-days, 8.35, 10.05 A. M., 4.05 P. M. Daily (Sleepers) 11.30 P. M.
Lock Haven, Clearfield and Bellefonte Express (Sleepers) daily, except Saturday, 11.30 P. M.

For New York

Leave Reading Terminal, 4.10, 7.30 (two-hour train), 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 10.40 A. M., 12.45, (dining car), 1.30, 3.05, 4.00, 5.00, 6.10, 7.30, 8.10 (dining car) P. M., 12.10 night. Sundays—4.10, 8.30, 9.30, 11.30 (dining car) A. M., 1.30, 3.05, 6.10, 8.10 (dining car) P. M., 12.10 night.

Leave 24th and Chestnut sts., 3.55, 7.50, 10.09, 11.04 A. M., 12.57 (dining car), 3.08, 6.12, 8.19 (dining car), 11.45 P. M. Sunday, 8.55, A. M., 12.04 (dining car), 4.10, 6.12, 8.19 (dining car) 11.45 P. M.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty street, 4.30, 8.00, 8.15, 9.00, 10.00, 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00 (two-hour train), 4.30 (two-hour train), 5.00, 6.00, 7.30, 9.00, 10.00 P. M., 12.15 night. Sundays, 4.30, 9.00, 10.00, 11.30 A. M., 2.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 P. M., 12.15 night.

Parlor cars on all day express trains and sleeping cars on night trains to and from New York.

FOR BETHLEHEM, EASTON AND POINTS IN LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, 6.05, 8.00, 9.00 A. M., 1.00, 2.00, 4.30, 5.30, 6.35, 9.45 P. M. Sundays, 6.27, 8.32, 9.00 A. M., 1.10, 4.20, 6.35, 9.45 P. M. (9.45 P. M. does not connect for Easton on Sunday.)

For Schuylkill Valley Points

For Phoenixville and Pottstown—Express, 8.35, 10.05 A. M., 12.45, 4.05, 6.00, 11.30 P. M. Accom., 4.20, 7.45, 11.05 A. M., 1.42, 4.35, 5.23, 7.20 P. M. Sunday—Express, 4.00, 9.05 A. M., 11.30 P. M. Accom., 7.30, 11.35 A. M., 6.00 P. M.

For Reading—Express, 8.35, 10.05 A. M., 12.45, 4.05, 6.00, 11.30 P. M. Accom., 4.20, 7.45 A. M., 1.42, 4.35, 5.23, 7.20 P. M. Sunday—Express, 4.00, 9.05 A. M., 11.30 P. M. Accom., 7.30 A. M., 7.30 A. M., 6.00 P. M.

For Lebanon and Harrisburg—Express, 8.35, 10.05 A. M., 4.05, 6.00 P. M. Accom., 4.20 A. M., 1.42, 7.20 P. M. Sunday—Express, 4.00, 9.05 A. M., 11.30 P. M. Accom., 7.30 A. M., 7.30 A. M., 6.00 P. M.

For Pottsville—Express, 8.35, 10.05 A. M., 4.05, 6.00, 11.30 P. M. Accom., 4.20, 7.45 A. M., 1.42 P. M. Sunday—Express, 4.00, 9.05 A. M., 11.30 P. M. Accom., 6.00 P. M.

For Shamokin and Williamsport—Express, 8.35, 10.05 A. M., 4.05, 11.30 P. M. Sunday—Express, 9.05 A. M., 11.30 P. M. Additional for Shamokin—Express, week-days, 6.00 P. M. Accom., 4.20 A. M. Sunday—Express, 4.00 A. M.

For Atlantic City

Leave Chestnut street and South street wharves: Week-days—Express, 9.00 A. M., 2.00, 4.00, 5.00 P. M. Accom., 8.00 A. M., 4.30, 6.30 P. M. Sundays—Express, 9.00, 10.00 A. M. Accom., 8.00 A. M., 4.45 P. M.

Parlor cars on all express trains. Brigantine, week-days, 8.00 A. M., 4.30 P. M. Lakewood, week-days, 8.00 A. M., 4.15 P. M. Detailed time tables at ticket offices, northeast cor. Broad and Chestnut, 833 Chestnut street, 20 South Tenth street, 609 South Third street, 3062 Market street and at stations.

Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

I. A. SWEIGARD, Gen. Superintendent.
C. G. HANCOCK, Gen. Pass. Agent.

THE IMPERIAL MAGAZINE.

A Monthly Journal devoted to Fashion, Literature and Art.

THE IMPERIAL shows monthly a large variety of elegantly engraved illustrations of the latest fashions for ladies, misses and children. Gives the latest information as to Fashion's Fables. Suggestions for trimming, including many illustrations of popular accessories to the toilette, Hints to Home Dressmakers, Millinery, Lessons in Fancy Work, Helps to Housewives, Interesting Stories and Sketches, Fun for the Little Folks, etc., etc. Price per copy 10c. Subscription only 50c. per year.

SPECIAL OFFER

To introduce the magazine to new subscribers we offer Three Months Trial Subscription for 10c. Sample copy by mail postage paid, 5c. Address

IMPERIAL PUBLISHING CO.,

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Please mention The American.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
...BEST MAKES...
Typewriters



"Beautiful work of the YOST."

We are the only ones able to furnish you a variety to select from.

EDISON MIMEOGRAPH AND ALL SUPPLIES.
United Typewriter and Supplies Co.,
102 SOUTH TENTH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS,

45 Liberty St., New York, sells all makes under half price. Don't buy before writing them for unprejudiced advice and prices. Exchanges. Immense stock for selection. Shipped for trial. Guaranteed first class. Largest house in the world. Dealers supplied. 66-page illus. cat. free.

FARMING LANDS

For Sale in South Carolina. Small or large tracts. Easy terms. For further information, address, E. K. PALMER, Columbia, S. C.

GOOD READING

Monthly, 50 cents a year, ideal home paper. Sample copy 5 cents. First yearly subscription for any month received from any town, with cash, will be entered for 5 years. Next two for 4 years. Next three for 3 years. Next four for 2 years. Be the first to subscribe next month. Big inducements to agents.

GOOD READING, Norwalk, O.

Footlights

A weekly paper for the theatre-goer. Has two virtues now—cleanliness and truthfulness. More virtues in the future. Postal brings a sample copy.

FOOTLIGHTS,
Tenth and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

**The Electrical
...Review...**

Is authority in its line

Being the oldest and most widely read Electrical Weekly published in the United States.

Sent to any address in United States, \$3.00 per annum. Sample copy free, if you mention this paper.

ADDRESS—
THE ELECTRICAL REVIEW,
13 Park Row, New York City.

The best advertising medium in the Electrical field.

**PHILADELPHIA
TYPEWRITER...
EXCHANGE.....**

Typewriters.
New and Second Hand.
Mimeographs and Supplies.

133 South Fifth
Street,
Philadelphia...

The Blickensderfer Typewriter, \$35.00.

OUR NEW No. 6.



Five Leading Points:

Visible Writing, Automatic Actions,
Perfect Alignment, Ease of Operation,
Durability.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

THE COLUMBIA TYPEWRITER MFG. CO.
1227 Market Street, Philadelphia.

The Anti-Trust Typewriter.



... THE ...

MUNSON TYPEWRITER

Contains MORE IMPORTANT and ESSENTIAL FEATURES required of a first-class Writing Machine than can be found in any other ONE Standard Typewriter. Our price is within the reach of all parties requiring a high-grade machine. Write us for full particulars.

The Munson Typewriter Co.,
MANUFACTURERS.

240-244 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

REFORM BOOKS

Invention and Injustice—Ingersoll.... 10c
Story of the Gold Conspiracy—Del Mar 10c
People's Party Shot and Shell—Bland 10c
Illustrated First Reader in Social Economics..... 10c
Money Found—Hill Banking System.... 25c
The Rights of Labor—Joslyn..... 25c
The Pullman Strike—Carwardine..... 25c
A Story from Pullmantown—illustrated 25c
How to Govern Chicago—Tuttle..... 25c
Silver Campaign Book—Tuttle..... 25c
A Breed of Barren Metal—Bennett..... 25c
Shylock's Daughter—Bates..... 25c

Send us 50 cents and we will mail you a full sample set of all these books, 1216 pages, amounting to \$2.40 at regular prices. No reduction from this combination rate, but as many sets as you wish at this figure.

Charles H. Kerr & Co., Publishers
56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago

chikoff was sent to Constantinople—firstly, to negotiate on the question of the Shrines; secondly, to exact a note from the Porte confirming the treaties that had conferred on Russia the Protectorate of the Christians of the Ottoman Empire. "Russia," says Kinglake (Crimean War, Vol. I, p. 115) "availed herself of some loose words that had crept into the treaty of Kainardji, as a ground for maintaining that a moral claim was converted into a distinct right by treaty engagement."

But, argued Mr. Gladstone, Turkey had been completely defeated and sued for peace, which was concluded at Kainardji, the protection of the Christians being distinctly stipulated for by Russia. Now if in these conditions a State enters into a treaty engagement with another State that it will do a certain thing, clearly that State has a right to insist on its being done. Therefore, as the Sultan made a special treaty regarding the Christians he gave, in the very nature of things, a special right to intervene if the promises were not fulfilled.

Now the iniquitous Treaty of Berlin having been substituted to that of San Stefano, and England having concluded the Convention of Cyprus, which gave to her the right of Protectorate enjoyed by Russia before the Crimean war, and the Sultan having promised reforms in Armenia, England has most certainly the right to intervene and insist on the accomplishment of the stipulated conditions. Every right implies a duty; and England's duty is patent. If she cannot or will not fulfil it, let her retire from the island of Cyprus and undo the evils for which she is mainly responsible. Let her tear up the obnoxious convention by which she is bound to repel foreign invasion of Turkey, and let her frankly invite Russia to occupy and pacify what Lord Salisbury now calls "the unaccessible provinces of Armenia."

THE AUTHOR OF "SLAV AND MOSLEM."

March 19, 1896, Aiken, S. C.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

THE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY. By Franklin Henry Giddings. New York: Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$3.00.

STRIKES AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS. By J. Shield Nicholson. New York: Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$1.25.

HILLS OF SONG. By Clinton Scollard. Boston: Copeland & Day. Cloth, \$1.25.

THE WOMAN WITH GOOD INTENTIONS. By "Meg Merrilies." New York: G. W. Dillingham. Paper, 50c. (Received from J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.)

PARADISE WOLD. By Alice V. Carey. New York: G. W. Dillingham. Paper, 50c. (Received from J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.)

LITTLE IDYLS OF THE BIG WORLD. By W. D. McCracken. Illustrated. Boston: Joseph Knight Co. Cloth, 75c.

UNDER THE SHADOW OF ETNA. Sicilian stories from the Italian of Giovanni Verga, by Nathan Haskell Dole. Illustrated. Boston: Joseph Knight Co. Cloth, 75c.

BOOK REVIEWS.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF AMERICAN LITERATURE. By Brander Matthews. New York: American Book Company.

Professor Matthews possesses the rare faculty of making interesting whatsoever he writes, and his attention has been turned with good to the preparation of a book, which should give some information upon native writers of note in such fashion as would whet the appetite of the reader for more. That Professor Matthews is equipped to deal intelligently with the subject goes without saying, and we may only remark that he has used excellent judgment in his arrangement of the work. The book is not a mere compilation; it contains an entertaining and useful review of the history, character and trend of the literature of America, and his criticism of the men to whom he has given the most conspicuous place is of a kind to benefit by directing the reader. Portraits of the chief authors referred to are presented with some other illustration of kindred nature, and the facsimiles are especially interesting. As a text book Professor Matthews' book is decidedly above the average, and it might profitably form part of the library of every young American.

PRINCIPLES OF FINANCE AND PHILOSOPHY OF BIMETALLISM. By Marcius Willson, Vineland, N. J.; price, 25c.

This is a text book written by an ardent bimetallist with brevity and force. Mr. Willson's breadth of vision is not cramped by the narrow, artificial and pessimistic science of polit-

ical economy as taught by Ricardo and Malthus and so aptly dubbed the "dismal science." On the contrary, he is a thorough believer in the science of political economy as taught by Henry C. Carey—a science of hope and promise—and he approaches bimetallism from firm ground. Mr. Willson sets forth briefly the origin, uses and nature of money and the importance of a sufficient quantity of money to maintain a stability of prices. But at the same time he makes clear that the value of money is dependent not alone upon the supply [the quantity] but also the demand, and he further shows the demand does not depend upon the amount of population, but upon the amount of business to be transacted, and the methods of doing it.

Mr. Willson does not build his arguments on inferences. He avoids assumptions and draws his lessons from history, and, as we said, looking at the subject from broad ground, he succeeds in the short space of 160 pages in covering the case of bimetalists much more fully than many have succeeded in much more pretentious works.

As all those must who follow the teachings of the founder of the American school of economists, Henry C. Carey, Mr. Willson is a firm believer not only in bimetallism, but in the kindred system of protection, and he shows how incompatible gold-monetallism is with protection.

TRAVELERS' TERSELY-TOLD TALES.

AMONG the Mexican populace there is an idea that the lizard warns men of the approach of a serpent.

The very poor of Berlin are better housed than those of any other large city in the world. The German capital is really without "slums."

There are seven surnames in Ashantee corresponding to the days of the week, as follows: Kwasi indicates a man born on Sunday, Kudjoe on Monday, Kwabina on Tuesday, Kwaku on Wednesday, Yao on Thursday, Koffi on Friday and Kwamina on Saturday. These are all accented on the final syllable.

In Malta dueling is permitted by the law, but under certain restrictions. The combatants are bound under the most severe penalties to desist and sheathe their swords at the bidding of a woman, a priest, or a knight of the Order of Malta.

London's Lord Mayor has to put on three suits of clothes on taking office. He wears a wide-sleeved, velvet-faced, fur-trimmed robe of purple silk rep on presenting himself to the Lord Chancellor at Westminster; this he uses afterward as a police magistrate. For his show he wears a robe of superfine scarlet broadcloth, faced with sable fur and lined with pearl satin; this he must wear when greeting the Judges at the Old Bailey and on All-Saints' days. The dress for evening and formal receptions is a black damask satin robe, embroidered with silver gilt. Under these he wears a velvet coat and knee breeches. The robes are a perquisite of the office and cost \$1,000. The chain of office has on it diamonds worth \$500,000, and each Lord Mayor must give bonds for its safe return on receiving it. When the Queen passes through the city a fourth robe is necessary, but, as that seldom happens, it is bought only when the occasion arises.

One of the greatest combinations of natural and artificial curiosities on the coast of California is called the Devil's Pump. The pholas or shell miners, a species of mollusk which excavates immense caverns in the very hardest stone, have tunneled the entire coast in the vicinity of the pump. Water rushes into these caverns with each succeeding tide flow, and, in this particular case, finds vent through a cylindrical opening some distance from the water's edge. It is estimated that this hole, which connects with the sea cavern, is 75 to 100 feet in depth. Every time the tide rushes into the cavern beneath, the "pump" throws water to the height of a full 100 feet above the mouth of the opening. The Indians formerly called it by a name which signified "fairy water gun," but the irreverent white men have given it the title of the "Devil's Pump," and by that name it will probably be known to future generations.

There is a similar curiosity near Horn Head, County Donegal, Ireland, where a hole in the rocks is called "McSwiney's Gun," says the *St. Louis Republic*. Like the California oddity, it is on



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

THE FOREMOST FIGURES IN THE CIVIL WAR

ROBERT E. LEE.

"NO GREATER service could be rendered the intelligent reader of to-day than reliable information concerning these chief actors in the late Civil War. *The Peterson Magazine* offers the public a treat in the publication of reminiscient articles on these two great Americans."

Frank B. Carpenter who writes the Lincoln article is widely known as the painter of the famous historical picture: "The Proclamation of Emancipation," and for six months was a member of Mr. Lincoln's immediate family, naturally gathering much material, otherwise unattainable.

Judge Mackey, to whom has been entrusted the writing of articles on Lee, is an Ex-Confederate officer, and was a close personal friend of the famous Southerner. Both articles are richly embellished with illustrations—many of them being now published for the first time.

A LINCOLN PORTRAIT

from the original drawing from life by Frank B. Carpenter, now published for the first time, and conceded to be the finest likeness of Lincoln extant is published as a frontispiece in the March issue of *THE PETERSON MAGAZINE*.

Newsdealers or of the Publishers.

10 Cents

A Copy...
...of All.

The PETERSON MAGAZINE CO.,

109 Fifth Ave., New York.

POET-LORE

... A Monthly Magazine of Letters.

Devoted to Appreciation of the poets and Comparative Literature.

MARCH, 1896.

- THE IRONY OF PROGRESS. A Story Sketch. *Walter Blackburn Hartle.*
THE DEMOCRATIC AND ARISTOCRATIC IN LITERATURE. II. *Dr. Richard Burton.*
A BIT OF ART FROM MATTHEW ARNOLD. *Lucy Allen Pilon.*
MORAL PROPORTION AND FATALISM IN SHAKESPEARE: 'KING JOHN' AND CONCLUSION. *Barnes Shakespeare Prize Essay. Ella Adams Moore.*
WHAT HAS POETRY DONE FOR THE WORLD. *Rev. Louise S. Baker.*
SOME BRITISH VERSE: NEW AND OLD: *William Watson, Christina Rossetti, etc. P.*
MARGARET FULLER AND HER FRIENDS. *P.*
THE 'LYRIC POETS' SERIES. *P.*
BOOK INKLINGS. 'Centenary Burns,' 'People's Tennyson,' etc.
SCHOOL OF LITERATURE. American Historic Series: *Whittier's 'Mabel Martin,' or, 'The Witch's Daughter.' P. A. C.*
NOTES AND NEWS. An American Opera: 'The Scarlet Letter.'—The Annotating Sheep go Astray on Browning.—A 'Hamlet' Illustration.—Etc.

Yearly \$2.50.

This Number, 25 Cents.

The Next Issue will be the Usual SHAKESPEARE ANNIVERSARY NUMBER.

SEND FOR CONTENTS-CIRCULARS.

JOHN WANAMAKER, Philadelphia, NEW ENGLAND NEWS CO., or the Publishers.

POET-LORE Co.,

...196 Summer St., Boston.

the sea coast, and has connection with a submarine cavern. When the north wind blows and the sea is at "half flood" the wind and waves enter the cavern and send up immense columns of water through the "gun." Travelers who have visited Horn Head and vicinity say that each charge of water sent from the "gun" is accompanied by an explosion that can be heard for miles.

**

A newspaper published in Pekin is understood to be the oldest in the world. It dates from a period 200 years prior to the Norman conquest of England. Naturally, its prolonged existence in an autocratically governed country like China has been marked by many vicissitudes, not the least of which is the fact, recently announced in its columns, that during the 1,000 years of its existence 1,900 of its editors have been beheaded, or, roughly speaking, two per annum.

NUGGETS AND NUBBINS.

"FINE feathers do not make fine birds,"
But every harum-scarum
Is not a prince; so heed my words:
If you've fine feathers, wear 'em,

—H. G. P., in *Harper's Weekly*.

**

In an Irish court recently an old man was called into the witness box and being old and just a little blind, he went too far, in more than one sense, and, instead of going up the stairs that led to the box, mounted those that led to the bench. Said the Judge, good humoredly:

"Is it a Judge you want to be, my good man?"

"Ah, sure, Your Honor," was the reply, "I'm an ould man now, and mebbe it's all I'm fit for."

The judge (who shall be nameless, for the bench must be supported) had no reply ready.

**

The following example of a quaint philosophic Scotch character is related in *The Scottish American*. The season had been an exceptionally bad one for farmers, but in a country church, not one hundred miles from Arbroath, the office-bearers had resolved, according to custom, to hold the annual harvest thanksgiving service. It was noticed that on that particular Sunday Mr. Johnstone, a regular attendant and a pillar of the church (whose crops had turned out very poorly), was not in attendance. The minister in the course of the following week met Mr. Johnstone, and inquired of him the reason for his absence from church on such an important occasion.

"Well, sir," replied Mr. Johnstone, "I didna care about approachin' my Maker in a speerit o' sarcasm."

**

After waiting half an hour for the contracting parties to turn up at a swell wedding in a Providence, R. I., church last week, the organist, having played almost everything he knew, finally, with a keener sense of the feeling of the congregation than of the proprieties, played, "Oh, Dear! What Can the Matter Be?"

**

Dr. Jameson mistook the Boers at Krugersdorp for his Uitlander friends until a bullet undeceived him. This reminds one of Marshal Soubise in search of his army, after Rosbach. "Ou diable est mon armée? La voilà! la voilà! Mais qu'est-ce que c'est? Je me trompe: c'est l'armée ennemie!"

**

A young bride, not yet home from spending her honeymoon in Switzerland, wrote to a friend, and said, among other things, how glad she was that she had taken a certificate in the First Aid to the Injured examination. Her friend wrote at once, hoping no serious accident had occurred while they were mountaineering. Her relief was great when the reply came that "Jack cut himself while shaving."

THE EDITOR.

A Journal of Information for Literary Workers. An adviser, guide and educator; filled with helpful suggestions for preparing MSS., and finding a suitable market for same.

Liberal Prize Offers at All Times.

Send for sample copy, and get acquainted with the leading journal published in the interests of writers. Subscription price, \$1.00 per year.

The Editor Publishing Co., Franklin, O.

A Present for One Dollar Which Lasts Twelve Months--

"THE MOTHER'S JOURNAL,"—Devoted to Mother and Baby's interests. Frances Sheldon Bolton, Editor. For sample copies address.....

Mother's Journal, New Haven, Conn.



VICKS Sweet Peas Mixed varieties,
Per lb. 40 cents,
Half lb. 25 cts., quarter lb. 15 cts.

The only **DOUBLE SWEET PEA**, Bride of Niagara
True to Name.
Per packet 25c.
Half pkt. 15c.
Try a packet.

FLORAL GUIDE

The Wonderful **Crimson Rambler Rose** only 15c.

VICKS FLORAL GUIDE for 1896 contains lithographs of Double Sweet Pea, Roses, Blackberry, Raspberry, New Leader Tomato, etc., really FREE—or free with an order for any of the above.

JAMES VICK'S SONS, Rochester, N. Y.

"My Greatest Friend."

"I feel that Compound Oxygen is my greatest friend on earth."—Mrs. W. A. Bright, Columbia, Mo.

So writes one of our patients who has received much benefit from the Compound Oxygen Treatment. We are told that "All that a man hath will he give for his life." This remedy has given life to many sufferers, and without requiring them to give all that they had, either. Considering the results and the fact that treatment for three months and medical advice are included, it is one of the cheapest as well as the best. For further information send for book of 200 pages, sent free.

DRS. STARKLEY & PALEN,

1529 Arch Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Beautiful Hair...

Lorrimer's Excelsior Hair Forcer positively produces a luxuriant growth of hair on the balddest head. Rapidly cures bald patches, scanty partings, hair falling, thin eyebrows and eyelashes, and restores gray hair to original color. Absolutely forces whiskers and mustaches on the smoothest face at any age. Price \$1.00 per bottle. W. A. LORRIMER'S EXCELSIOR HAIR FORCER CO., 1005 Penna. Ave., Baltimore, Md.

FREE! Read Our Special Offer! **FREE!**

Lorrimer & Co. know that there are thousands of persons in the United States who are afflicted with Hair Falling, Baldness, Faded Hair, Scurf, Dandruff, Scanty Partings, Bald Patches, Weak Eyebrows and Eyelashes, A Menger and Straggling Growth of Beard and Mustaches and other Disorders of the Hair and Scalp.

They are also aware that most of these persons have tried several remedies without success and naturally hesitate to spend \$1.00 without first knowing something about the article they are about to use.

In order to prove to all that

Lorrimer's Excelsior Hair Forcer

will do what we claim, and to show its wonderful merit, we have decided to send a sample bottle, all charges prepaid, to any part of the world on receipt of 25c. silver.

We hope that every lady and gentleman who is in need of a preparation for the hair, will take advantage of this liberal offer, as it is only made in the hope that Lorrimer's Excelsior Hair Forcer may become widely known, and that its marvellous merits may be heralded forth throughout the length and breadth of the land as being the greatest hair grower ever discovered. Address

**W. A. LORRIMER'S
Excelsior Hair Forcer Co.,
BALTIMORE, MD.**

NOTE.—Descriptive pamphlet and testimonials free on application.

The choicest **MAGNOLIAS, JAPANESE MAPLES** and other **TREES & SHRUBS** are accurately described in our **New Catalogue**, Profusely illustrated, including three lithographs. Contains prices of large and small trees, specimens for immediate effect, and special prices for quantities. **A Guide to Tree Planting.** The most complete catalogue of its kind ever published. 6 cents in stamps.

THOS. MEENAN & SONS,
Germantown, Philadelphia.

An Illustrated Christian Monthly.



MAGAZINE OF RELIGIOUS AND CURRENT THOUGHT.

Un denominational, 13th Year; devoted to Applied Christianity, elegantly illustrating the same; Sermons, Questions of the Day, Sunday-school, Mission Work. By best writers on Theology, Christian Life, and Work. \$2.50. It is a niche, meets a want not supplied by any other periodical. Sample, 10 cents. make big wages, give big value for the

AGENTS price, getting Subscribers for it with our Combination Offers of Standard Books at cost.

THOUGHTS for the OCCASION. Six vols.

1. Patriotic and Secular. Historical facts and timely thoughts, helpful in outlining addresses for our 15 patriotic and holiday occasions. 578 pp., \$1.75.
2. Anniversary and Religious. A companion volume to the above. Suggestive thoughts for timely occasions. Ed. by F. NOBLE, D.D. 516 pages, \$1.75.
3. Memorial Tributes. Addresses, sermons and best thoughts from eminent divines on funeral occasions, for all ages and conditions. Introduction by JOHN HALL, D.D. 300 pages, \$1.75.
4. The Bow in the Cloud; or, Words of Comfort. 200 contributors in poetry and prose. Introduction by WM. M. TAYLOR, D.D. 432 pages, \$1.75.
5. Revivals. How to Secure Them. As taught and exemplified by the most successful clergyman in N. England. By Rev. W. P. DOE. 443 pages, \$1.75.
6. Carols of the Bible. Seed thoughts Bible studies and readings, prayer-meeting outlines. 10,000 prize questions with key, etc. Introduction by Rev. J. H. VINCENT, D.D. 610 pages, illustrated, \$2.00.

Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price. Agents Wanted.

E. B. TREAT, 5 Cooper Union, New York.

Fits Cured

From U.S. Journal of Medicine. Prof. W. H. PEEKE, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable

work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferers who may send their P.O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar Street, New York.